

**IULIA IGNATIUC
LUDMILA FOCA
LARA ALADIN
DINA PUIU
ANA MUNTEAN**

**LIMBA
ENGLEZĂ**

V

English for You

Iulia Ignatiuc

Ludmila Foca

Lara Aladin

Dina Puiu

Ana Muntean

pupil's book



Overview of contents

Unit	Topic	Communicative area	Vocabulary	Grammar	Page
1	L1. Getting Acquainted	Greeting people Asking for personal information Talking about one's family	Family words, greetings and responses, hobbies and favourite activities	Simple Present: Be Affirmative, interrogative, negative	6
	L2. We've Got a Family	Describing people Speaking about family members	Adjectives describing appearance	Have got Affirmative, interrogative, negative	8
	L3. Meet the Royal Family	Talking about the royal family	Family words, hobbies and favourite activities	Possessive Case Singular and plural nouns	10
	L4. Jobs	Describing occupations and people's qualities	Names of jobs	Simple Present Spelling rules	12
	L5. My Aunt's House	Describing rooms and furniture	Rooms and furniture	There is/are... Affirmative, interrogative, negative	14
	L6. Houses, Houses...	Describing houses and buildings Talking about the White House	Names of houses	Articles Wh-questions	16
	L7. Household Chores	Talking about household chores Saying what things are for	Household equipment Housework	Articles Yes/No questions	18
	Reading Together	The Ghost in the Elevator			20
	Round Up				22
2	L1. School	Talking about the school Expressing feelings	Adjectives describing the school	Comparison of adjectives Short and irregular adjectives	24
	L2. My Favourite Subject	Talking about school subjects Telling the time	Adjectives describing school subjects Days of the week	Comparison of adjectives Long adjectives	26
	L3. A Letter from England	Talking about school rules and uniforms Comparing timetables	Letter writing Clothes	Present Progressive Prepositions of time	28
	L4. In the Classroom	Making requests, asking for permission, apologizing, giving excuses, thanking people and responding to thanks	Action verbs Classroom expressions	Present Progressive	30
	L5. After Classes	Describing afterclass activities	Leisure activities	Present Progressive Wh-questions	32
	L6. Friendly Classmates	Talking about classmates	Adjectives characterising people	Present Simple vs Present Progressive	34
	L7. Best Friends	Talking about best friends	Adjectives characterising people	Wh-questions	36
	Reading Together	The Fire that Almost Happened			38
	Round Up				40

Unit	Topic	Communicative area	Vocabulary	Grammar	Page
3	L1. Round the Year	Describing and comparing the months of the year Talking about weather	Adjectives describing weather The months of the year	Plural of Nouns Regular and irregular forms	42
	L2. I Love Nature	Talking about seasons Describing season colours	Adjectives describing seasons. Colours	Questions to the subject	44
	L3. It's Delicious	Reading instructions Expressing likes and dislikes Expressing opinions	Food and drink Verbs for cooking	Subject and Object Pronouns Indefinite Pronouns <i>some, any</i>	46
	L4. The Animal World	Describing animals Talking about pets	Animals	Simple Past: Be Affirmative, interrogative, negative Object pronouns	48
	L5. Let's Be Friends	Describing animals Discussing attitudes to animals Expressing suggestions	Words referring to animal protection	Simple Past Spelling rules Imperatives	50
	L6. Happy Holidays	Talking about customs and traditions, holiday celebrations in Great Britain and the USA	Holiday names and symbols Dates	Cardinal and Ordinal Numerals Simple Past	52
	L7. Christmastime	Talking about winter holidays Describing Christmas celebrations in the family	Christmas symbols	Simple Past Articles	54
	Reading Together	The Two Cousins			56
	Round Up				58
4	L1. Books in My Life	Talking about reference books Describing a library	Types of books	Articles	60
	L2. The Magic World of Literature	Talking about types of literary texts Understanding and expressing the wisdom of fables		Modal Verbs <i>can, may</i>	62
	L3. A Favourite Book	Talking about a favourite author and book	Adjectives describing books Literary characters, titles	Simple Present vs Simple Past	64
	L4. Countries and People	Asking for and giving information about countries, nationalities and languages	Proper names	Modal Verbs <i>can, may, must</i>	66
	L5. Around the World	Talking about capitals and places of interest	Proper names	Simple Past	68
	L6. Moldova My Love	Talking about Moldova and its attractions Describing Moldova and its people	Adjectives describing Moldova	Adverbs	70
	L7. An Enjoyable Weekend	Talking about weekends in town and in the country Expressing preferences	Verbs related to pastime activities	Simple Past	72
	Reading Together	Alice in Wonderland			74
	Round Up				76

Unit	Topic	Communicative area	Vocabulary	Grammar	Page
5	L1. I Have Done It	Talking about completed actions Talking about personal hygiene	Action verbs	Present Perfect Affirmative, interrogative, negative	78
	L2. Have You Ever...?	Talking about means of transport Expressing preferences	Means of transport Proper names	Present Perfect	80
	L3. An Interesting Trip	Talking about means of transport Buying tickets	Adjectives describing means of transport	Simple Future Affirmative, interrogative, negative	82
	L4. The World of Sport	Talking about sports	Sports Sport equipment	Tag Questions	84
	L5. School Clothes	Describing clothes Expressing preferences	Names of clothes	Tag Questions	86
	L6. A Space Trip	Talking about healthy habits Describing a flight into space Comparing life in space and on Earth	Words related to space	Simple Future	88
	L7. Summer Holidays	Describing summer vacation Expressing preferences	Words describing summer and leisure activities	Prepositions	90
	Reading Together	Gulliver's Travels			92
	Round Up				94
End-of-Book Round Up					96
Transcripts					100
Progress Grammar Tests					102
Irregular Verbs					108
Reading for Enjoyment					110
Vocabulary					118
List of Geographical and Proper Names					128

Lesson One

The First Lesson

Getting Acquainted

1 Use Greetings and Responses to greet your teacher and classmates.



Greetings

- *Hi! Glad to see you.*
- *How are you?*
- *Good morning.*
- *Hello! It's good to see you.*
- *Hello.*

Responses

- *Hello, good to see you too.*
- *Fine. How are you?*
- *Great, thanks.*
- *What about you?*
- *Hello.*
- *Good morning.*

2 Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

1. How far does Tina live from school?
2. Where did she live before?
3. How big is Tina's family?
4. Who has an elder brother?

3 Read Tina's profile and complete the dialogue.

Mike: We have a new classmate. Her name is Tina. She is our neighbour.

Mrs Flynn: How interesting! Tell me about her.

Mike: Tina is _____. She is fond of _____ and knows a lot of interesting things. She speaks _____ and _____. She is very good at _____.

Mrs Flynn: I hope you will make good friends.

Mike: Mum, may I invite Tina to tea on Saturday?

Mrs Flynn: Sure. I'll make a cake.

4 Read and learn about Mike's friend and his family.

My Friend's Family

My best friend Dan is eleven and he is my classmate. Dan is very strong and runs fast. He is helpful and cheerful, but he often forgets things. He is very interested in cars. He always washes his father's car when it is dirty.

Dan's father is a sea captain. He travels all over the world. He speaks French, German and Spanish very well. He is learning Italian now. Last year he went abroad and took his wife, son and daughter with him.

Dan's mother is young and pretty. She is a doctor and spends a lot of time in the hospital. She often comes home late and tired. Her children help her a lot about the house. At weekends she makes tasty cakes. She likes reading very much. Sometimes they read together.

Pronunciation Guide

/θ/ thing, think, theatre, both;
/ð/ the, then, this, that, with,
mother, father, brother,
together.

- Read the words and notice the difference.

tank	–	thank	day	–	they
tree	–	three	ten	–	then
sick	–	thick	boat	–	both
sing	–	thing	fat	–	that
mouse	–	mouth			

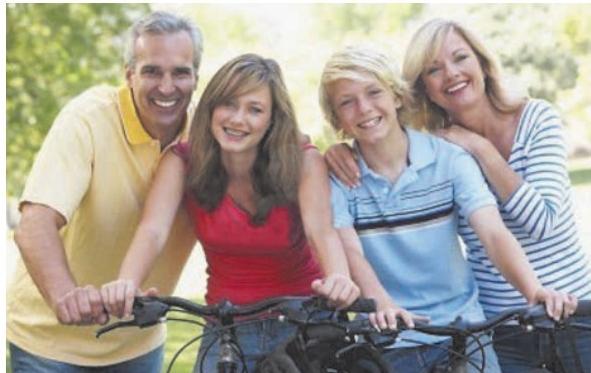
Name	Tina	
Age	Eleven	
Form	Fifth	
Languages	French and English	
Hobby	Reading	
Sport	Badminton	

Word Bank

college (n)	profile (n)
floor (n)	captain (n)
neighbour (n)	
hard-working (adj)	
hospitable (adj)	
opposite (prep)	

Dan's sister Kate is older than he is. She is seventeen and she sings very well. She wants to be a singer. She often sings for her family, especially when her father is at home. Now she studies hard as she is going to college next year.

I like to visit my friend's family. They are all friendly and hospitable.



5 Correct the sentences.

1. Dan's father is a writer.
2. Dan's mother is fond of taking pictures.
3. Dan's mother has a lot of free time.
4. Kate is Dan's younger sister.
5. Dan and Kate never help their mother about the house.
6. Dan is interested in music.
7. Kate wants to be a sea captain.

6 Complete the sentences with words from the Word Bank.

1. Mike's house is _____ the school.
2. Tina is Mike's _____. They live in the same block of flats.
3. Mike lives on the third _____.
4. Mike's father works from morning till night. He is a _____.
5. Mike's family is _____. They often have guests.
6. Kate is going to _____ next year.

7 In pairs, match, ask and answer the questions.

How old
When
What
Where

is your address?
are you fond of?
are you?
is your telephone number?
is your birthday?
are you good at?
are you from?

8 Speak about your family.

9 Complete the sentences with am, is, are.

1. What ____ your name?
2. Where ____ you from?
3. How old ____ you?
4. ____ your sister a pupil too?
5. ____ your father a sea-captain?
6. ____ your classmates friendly?
7. ____ they your friends?

Grammar Guide

Simple Present Be

Affirmative

I **am**... (I'm)
You **are**... (You're)
He/She/It **is**... (He's, she's, it's)
We **are**... (We're)
They **are**... (They're)

Negative

I **am not** (I'm not) ...
You **are not** (aren't) ...
He/She/It **is not** (isn't) ...
We **are not** (aren't) ...
They **are not** (aren't) ...

Interrogative

Am I... ?
Are you... ?
Is he/she/it... ?
Are we... ?
Are they... ?

Lesson Two

The Second Lesson

We've Got a Family

1 Discussion questions.

Are you fond of your family? Why?
In what ways is your family special?
Are you proud of your mother/father/sister/brother?
Why?
Are the members of your family hospitable?
How often do you have guests?
What do you like to treat your guests to?

2 The Flynnns are having a guest, Mike's new classmate. Read the dialogue and speak about Tina's family.

Mrs Flynn: Is your family large or small?
Tina: Not very large. I've got a mother, a father and a younger sister.
Mrs Flynn: Where are you from, Tina?
Tina: We are from Bath. It is in the south-west of England. I like it very much.
Mike: Why did you leave it?
Tina: My father is an actor and he got an invitation to work for the local theatre in this town.
Mike: Oh, how exciting! Is he a good actor?
Tina: Everybody says he is talented. Both my sister and I are proud of him.
Mrs Flynn: Is your mother an actress, too?
Tina: No, she is a nurse. She likes her job and is devoted to it.
Mrs Flynn: And how old is your sister?
Tina: She is seven. She's in the first form.
Mike: Do you look alike?
Tina: No, she is different. She has got dark short hair and hazel eyes. She has got dimples in her cheeks and nice freckles.
Mrs Flynn: It's time for tea. Mike, show Tina into the dining-room.

3 Look at the pictures and describe the children.

The words below will help you.

Hair: straight, curly; long, short; blond, golden, dark;

Face: oval, round;

Eyes: blue, hazel, brown, black.



Vicky



Irene



Sandy

4 Read and say if you would like to have such a friend.

John is twelve years old. He is tall for his age. He has blond hair and brown eyes, and looks very nice. He is not as strong as his friend Bill, but he runs faster than Bill. All his friends like him very much. He is helpful and happy and cheerful, but he often forgets things.

Pronunciation Guide

/w/ **w**, **we**, **well**, **will**, **way**, **word**, **work**, **why**, **where**, **what**, **when**, **sweet**, **swim**, **between**.

- Practise reading the sentences.

Very well.

This way, please.

What do you want to do?

Where do you work?

Word Bank

dimple (n) cheek (n)
freckle (n)

blond (adj) look alike
devoted (adj) show smb (into)

5 In pairs, talk about your mother/father/sister/brother.

- 6** This is the Browns' family tree. Speak about the family relations between its members.



- 7** Study the Browns' family tree and complete the text below.

Dan has got a friendly family. His mother's name is _____ and his father's name is _____. Dan's father has a younger _____. Irene. She is Dan's _____. Dan has one cousin _____. She is the youngest and they love her very much. Dan likes to visit his _____ Susan and her family. His aunt _____ always has a sweet treat for him. Anna and John Brown are fond of their children and _____.

- 8** Complete with **have/haven't** or **has/hasn't**.

Meg _____ got a small family.

She _____ got one sister, but she _____ got a brother.

They live in a small town. They _____ got a new house with a garden. They _____ got some animals, but they _____ got a car.

Her parents _____ got interesting jobs. Her sister _____ got a collection of shells.

- 9** In pairs, speak about your deskmate's family members.

Examples: 1. Have you got a sister?

– Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

2. Has your sister got curly hair?

– Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

Grammar Guide

Have got

Affirmative

I	have	got	a large family.
You			
We			
They			
He	has		
She			
It			

Negative

I		got	a new house.
You	haven't		
We			
They			
He	hasn't		
She			
It			

Interrogative

Have	I you we they	got	a cousin?
Has	he she it		

Meet the Royal Family



2 Complete the sentences with suitable words from the box and find out about the building in the picture.

The Duke of Buckingham _____ Buckingham House in the _____ century. It became a Royal _____ in 1775. _____ Victoria was the first monarch to live there.

Today, many _____ still call it "Buck House". If the Queen is at home, a _____, called the Royal Standard, flies on top of the Palace. The guards of the palace change in the _____. This ceremony is very _____ with tourists. They take many _____.

*Queen, flag, pictures, morning, eighteenth,
Londoners, popular, palace, built*

3 Read the text and think of a title.

Do you know that Elizabeth II is the Queen of England? She lives in a beautiful palace in the centre of London. Her husband is Prince Philip. They have four children: three sons and one daughter. Charles is their eldest child and Edward is the youngest.

They are all different – Charles and Anne, Andrew and Edward. But all of them share their parents' love of the outdoor life, active holidays and family get-togethers. The Queen and her daughter Anne are fond of riding and walking. Prince Philip and Charles enjoy fishing and shooting. Andrew and Edward are true lovers of nature.

Their individual interests are different, but when they get together there is always a lively sharing of impressions.

1 Discussion questions.

Is there a famous building in your place?
What is it?
Does anybody live in it?

Pronunciation Guide

/ʌ/ London, love, mother, brother, Monday, colour, wonderful, become, mum, much, but, cut, Sunday, uncle, number, young, country;
/eə/ hair, pair, chair, their, share, parents, prepare.

• Learn the rhyme.

On a lovely Sunday
I go to the country.
My great love I share
With all who are there.

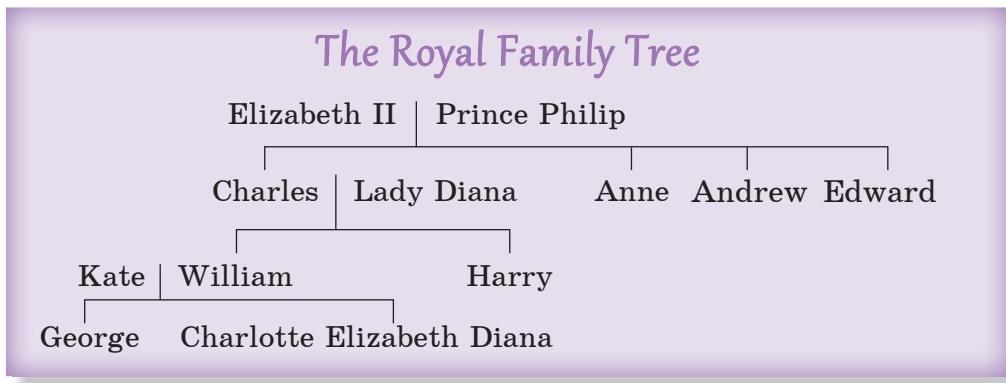
Word Bank

interest (n)	shooting (n)
tourist (n)	
individual (adj)	get together
outdoor (adj)	
lively (adj)	
royal (adj)	

4 Identify the false sentences and correct them.

1. Queen Elizabeth II lives in Great Britain.
2. Prince Philip is the Queen's uncle.
3. Their youngest child is Edward.
4. Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip have two daughters.
5. All the children in the family love outdoor activities.
6. Fishing and shooting are Anne's favourite occupations.
7. The Queen is fond of riding and walking.

5 Study the Royal Family tree. In pairs, ask and answer questions about the Royal Family.



6 Use the words in brackets to make possessive nouns.

Example: Prince _____ hobby is fishing. (Philip)
Prince Philip's hobby is fishing.

1. The _____ birthday is in April. (Queen)
2. _____ cousin is a bright student. (Andrew)
3. Steve is painting his _____ bicycle. (brother)
4. My _____ house is in the village. (grandparents)
5. The _____ fathers play football. (children)
6. The _____ dolls are so beautiful. (girls)
7. _____ hobby is fishing. (Nick and Sandy)

7 Answer the questions of the quiz.

1. Who is the Queen of England?
2. Where does she live?
3. What is the name of the Queen's home?
4. What is the name of the flag on the Palace?
5. What do many Londoners call the Palace today?
6. When do the guards change?
7. Look at the picture of Buckingham Palace.
Is the Queen in London?
8. Is there a Royal Family in your country?

Grammar Guide

Possessive Case

1. The **boy's** hobby is playing chess.
2. The **boys'** interests are different.
3. **Tim and Sandu's** cousin is in the USA.

Do you know that...

...Queen Elizabeth II received her first pony, named Peggy, from her grandfather King George V when she was four years old.

She has received a variety of live animals from all over the world as gifts. They are now in the care of the London Zoo.

Lesson Four

The Fourth Lesson

Jobs

1 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the jobs of the people in the pictures.

Example: A: What is Mrs Smith?
B: She is a dressmaker.



Miss Alan



Mr Dean



Mrs Smith



Mr Brown



Mr Williams



Mr Morris



Mrs Brown



Mrs Bond

Pronunciation Guide

/z/	/s/	/iz/
plays	acts	manages
lives	speaks	teaches
does	makes	watches
drives	wants	washes
jobs	students	responses

- Practise reading the sentences.

Ann writes letters every month.
Actors act in films.

Boys want to be pilots.

Nick's father teaches pupils.

My mother makes tasty cakes.

The houses in our villages are lovely.

A shop assistant sells things.

Word Bank

economist (n)	treat (v)
dressmaker (n)	
programming (n)	look after

2 Ask and answer questions about your parents' jobs.

Example: What is your mother? – She is an economist.

3 Match a line in A with a line in B. Make up sentences.

Example: An actor acts in films and on the stage.

A

a dressmaker
an actor
a nurse
an economist
a journalist
a musician
a teacher
a baker
a barber
a shop assistant
a driver
a programmer

B

writes programmes for computers
cuts hair
teaches students
makes bread
drives a car/bus
writes for newspapers
acts in films and on the stage
plays a musical instrument
sells things
looks after sick people in hospital
is an expert in economics
makes women's clothes

4 Ask and answer questions using the words from Exercise 3.

Example: A: Does a barber cut hair or make bread?
B: A barber cuts hair. He doesn't make bread.

5 Read and say what Tina and Mike would like to be.

Tina: What is your brother going to be?
Mike: He is going to be a doctor.
Tina: So, he will treat people. I think it's wonderful.
What do you want to be when you grow up?
Mike: I want to write programs for computers.
Tina: Most boys like programming and computers.
Mike: And you, Tina?
Tina: I would like to write for newspapers.

Remember!

+s	+es	(cons)y → i+es
speaks	watches	dry – dries
plays	crosses	fry – fries
reads	washes	try – tries
writes	dresses	cry – cries
says	does	study – studies
	goes	carry – carries

6 Talk to your deskmate about what you would like to do when you grow up.

Example: A: What would you like to do when you grow up?
B: I'd like to make cakes and bread.
A: So you would like to be a baker.
B: You're right.

7 Interview your classmates about their aunts' and uncles' jobs.

Example: A: Does your aunt sell things?
B: No, she doesn't.
A: What does she do?
B: She is a driver and drives a bus.

8 Read the text and add -s or -es. Speak about Tina.

Tina is in the fifth form. Every day she come__ home at 3 o'clock. She has lunch and do__ her homework. She like__ to help her mother, too. She clean__ the table, wash__ the dishes and sweep__ the floor in the kitchen. Sometimes she go__ shopping.

9 Write do or does.

- _____ Tina come home at 3 o'clock?
- _____ you come home at 3 o'clock?
- _____ Tina help her mother?
- _____ you help your mother?
- _____ Tina and her mother clean the kitchen together?

Grammar Guide		
Simple Present		
Affirmative		
I		
You		
We	speak	
They		English.
He		
She	speaks	
It		
Negative		
I		
You		
We	don't	
They		speak
He		
She		English.
It	doesn't	
Interrogative		
Do	I you we they	
Does	he she it	speak English?

Lesson Five

The Fifth Lesson

My Aunt's House

1 Discussion questions.

Do you live in a house or in a flat?
Do you like your house/flat? Why?
Which is your favourite room? Why?

2 Read the text about Aunt Maria and her house. Think of the word Tina used to complete her story.

My Aunt's House

I have many relatives. One of them is Aunt Maria. She's my father's youngest sister. She is married but she has no children. She lives with her husband in a nice house near the park. The house isn't very large. It has three bedrooms, a living-room, a kitchen, a bathroom, an attic and a hall.

I often stay with my aunt and her husband. In the evening, we get together in the living-room. It is the largest room in the house. There is a nice fireplace in it. I especially like to be there in winter when it's cold and there is snow outside. I feel warm and comfortable in this room. Aunt Maria usually sits in the rocking chair in front of the fire. My uncle and I sit in armchairs.



In summer, I like to play in the attic. It's at the top of the house. There are some stairs up to it and a very small door. There are a lot of old things in it. There's an old bed next to the wall. There's a desk, a big table and some chairs next to the window. In the corner there's a cupboard. It's full of old toys and dolls. Aunt Maria played with them when she was a child. There aren't any curtains but there is an old brown carpet on the floor.

I think Aunt Maria's house is _____.

3 Use the text to complete the sentences.

1. The name of Tina's aunt is _____.
2. She is _____.
3. She lives in a _____ near the _____.
4. She has _____ bedrooms.
5. In the evening they get _____.
6. Tina feels _____ and _____ in the living room.
7. Aunt Maria likes to sit in the _____.
8. There are many old things in the _____.

Pronunciation Guide

/tʃ/ child, chair, cheek, chocolate, Charles, which, each, teach, lunch, much, picture, furniture, question, kitchen;

/dʒ/ enjoy, job, journalist, village, engineer, George, large.

- Practise reading the sentences.

The children have chicken and cheese for lunch.

Just imagine!
George enjoys his job.

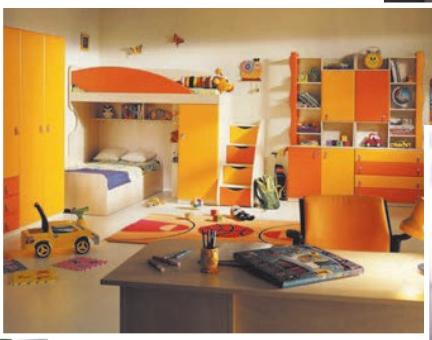
- Learn the rhyme.

March winds and
April showers
Bring forth
May flowers.

Word Bank

attic (n)	especially (adv)
rocking chair (n)	stay with (v)
stair (n)	married (adj)
top (n)	

- 4** Look at the pictures and write the names of the rooms and furniture in them. Compare your list to your deskmate's.



- 5** Tina's parents bought the following things: a fridge, a table, an armchair, two beds, a bookcase, a sofa, a chair, a carpet, a rocking chair and a lamp. Which room does each item go in?

Kitchen	Living-room	Bedroom	Tina's room
fridge

- 6** In pairs, ask and answer questions about the furniture in each room in the pictures above.

Example: A: Is there a bed in the living-room?
B: No, there isn't. There is a bed in the bedroom.

- 7** Interview your classmates about their favourite room. Report your findings to the class.

- 8** Write the correct form of the verb **be**.

- There _____ a picture on the wall.
- There _____ a lot of flowers in the yard.
- _____ there a carpet on the floor?
- There _____ no fridge in the living room.
- _____ there many books in the bookcase?
- _____ there many chairs in the bedroom?
- _____ there a fireplace in the house?

- 9** Fill in with the prepositions from the box.

- The dog and the cat like to sleep _____ the kitchen.
- There are curtains _____ the window.
- The fridge is _____ the door.
- I usually sit _____ the fireplace.
- The attic is _____ the top of the house.
- There is a small table _____ the armchairs.
- Susan's room is _____ the attic.

Grammar Guide

There is / There are...

Affirmative

There is a box on the table.
There are boxes on the table.

Negative

There is no fireplace in the house.

There isn't a fireplace in the house.

There are no curtains on the window.

There aren't any curtains on the window.

Interrogative

Is there a garage in the house?

Are there stairs up to the attic?



*on, next to, in, under,
in front of, at, between*

Lesson Six

The Sixth Lesson

Houses, Houses...

1 Discussion questions.

What types of houses do people live in?

What type of house would you like to live in? Why?
Are houses in cold and warm countries the same?

2 Listen to the text and find the picture of John's house.



palace



cottage



bungalow



farmhouse



block of flats

3 Listen to the text again and correct the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. John lives in a flat. | 5. The house is cold in winter and hot in summer. |
| 2. It is in the north of England. | 6. There are five rooms in it. |
| 3. The house is new. | 7. There are no flowers in the garden. |
| 4. It is ten years old. | |

4 Interview your classmates to find out what type of houses they live in. Report your findings to the class.

5 Look at the pictures above and say what each number stands for.

Example: Number 1 is a roof.

Pronunciation Guide

/ɪ/ in, big, sit, live, visit,
city, with, building,
chimney, kitchen, picture;
/aɪ/ I, like, fine, nice, tiny,
white, find, child, kind,
right, my, why, type.

• Practise reading the sentences.

I like white ice-cream.
Kim and Bill live in a big city.
There is a building with a
chimney in this picture.

Word Bank

fence (n) lawn (n)
flower-bed (n) war (n)
gate (n)

burn down (v) originally (adv)

6 Read the dialogue and say what the White House is.

Tina: What building is it?

Mike: It is the White House, the home of the President of the United States.

Tina: Where is it?

Mike: In Washington, the capital of the United States.

Tina: Is it a new building?

Mike: No, it is two hundred years old.

Tina: It doesn't look so old. Why do people call it the White House?

Mike: Originally, it was grey and they called it the Presidential Palace. During the war between the United States and Britain it burned down and later the people of Washington painted it white.

Tina: How very interesting! Where do you have the photo from?

Mike: My father took it in Washington when he was there two months ago.

Tina: I want to travel and see different places.

Mike: You will.



7 Make up questions to the following answers.

1. Where _____?

The White House is in Washington, DC.

2. How old _____?

The White House is two hundred years old.

3. Who _____?

The President of the USA lives in the White House.

4. Who _____?

Mike's father took this picture.

5. When _____?

He was there two months ago.

8 Fill in with a, an, the where necessary.

Mr. Oakley lives in ____ old house. There is ____ big garden all around it. There is ____ green lawn in front of ____ house and some flower-beds at ____ front wall. ____ roof is red and ____ chimneys are white. ____ walls of the house are white too. Mr. Oakley has ____ very large garage. He keeps two cars in it.

Remember!

This is **a** new house.
These are new houses.
That is **an** old house.
Those are old houses.
The new house is big.
The old houses are small.

9 Match and write sentences.

There is
There are
They are
It is

comfortable
bright and beautiful
a rocking chair
flowers

in front of the fire.
in the garden.

10 Describe the house/flat you live in.

Lesson Seven

The Seventh Lesson

Household Chores

1 Discussion questions.

Do you help your mother and father about the house?
What do you usually do?
What do you like to do? Why?
What don't you like to do? Why?

2 Read the text and speak about the household chores in the Greer family.

Household Chores

The Greers live in a big modern house in Reading. It has plenty of rooms and there is a lot of work to do in it. So, they all have household chores.



Mrs Greer cooks the meals for the whole family. Her husband, Mr Greer, goes shopping. He also cleans the carpets on cleaning days. Their son Alan takes the rubbish out and tidies up his room. Meg is the youngest in the family. Her duty is to put away her toys, but she doesn't like to do it. She likes to sweep the floor in the kitchen and she always helps her mother to lay the table. Nobody likes to wash up, so they think of buying a dishwasher.

3 Find someone who usually...

washes up

cleans the windows

cleans the clothes

irons

vacuums

goes shopping

cooks breakfast

makes the beds

airs the rooms

sweeps the floor

waters the flowers

tidies the room

Report your findings to the class.

4 In pairs, talk about the household chores in your family.

Example: A: Who usually washes up in your family?

B: My sister does.

Pronunciation Guide

a	/eɪ/ make, take, favourite, plate, name, game;
	/æ/ vacuum, family, pan, match, Alice;
	/a:/ carpet, example, class, answer, bathroom;
	/ɔ:/ water, also, hall;
	/ɒ/ wash;
	/e/ any, many;
	/ə/ an, and, at, about, has, machine.

- Practise reading the sentences.

My favourite game is to make family names.

Amy waters the flowers in the hall.

Alice takes the plates from the dishwasher.

Word Bank

sweep (v) meal (n)

tidy up (v) household chore

lay the table

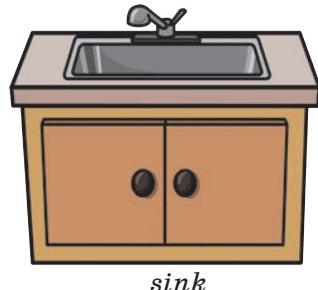
5 In pairs, play the game **What Is This?**.



kettle



mixer



sink



hoover

It washes the dishes for you.

It makes toasts for you.

You make soup in it.

You use it to clean the carpets.

It washes the clothes for you.

It helps your mother make creams for cakes.

You use it for frying food.

You wash the dishes in it.

You use it for ironing.

It uses gas or electricity to cook the food.



washing machine



pan



dishwasher



cooker



iron

6 Listen to the text and make a list of things Mrs Daisy has in her kitchen. How different is Mrs Daisy's kitchen from yours?

7 Make up questions and answers.

Example: cooker/bedroom

Is there a cooker in the bedroom?

No, there isn't.

There is a cooker in the kitchen.

1. *frying pan/chair;*
2. *sink /living room;*
3. *washing mashine/bedroom;*
4. *dishes/dishwasher;*
5. *kettle/cooker;*
6. *iron/bookcase;*
7. *mixer/cupboard.*

8 Write *a*, *an*, *the* where necessary.

Alice lives in ___ bungalow. She has two bedrooms, ___ kitchen and ___ bathroom.

Alice is ___ excellent cook and ___ kitchen is her favourite room. It's ___ modern kitchen, nice and clean, with ___ lot of cupboards. She keeps ___ cups, ___ plates, ___ knives, ___ forks and ___ spoons in them. ___ fridge is in the left corner and ___ cooker is between two cupboards.

9 Write 5 sentences about household chores in your family.



Reading Together

1 Discussion questions.

What do you call people who cannot hear?

How do they understand other people?

Would you like to make friends with a boy/girl who doesn't hear? Why/Why not?

Do you know these words?

elevator (n)

sign (n)

bother (v)

find out (v)

excited (adj)

deaf (adj)

stop by (v)

2 Read the text and say if Danny is happy. Why?

The Ghost in the Elevator

Carlo lives on the sixth floor of a big building. He lives with his father. Every day after school, Carlo rides the elevator to the ninth floor. He goes to the apartment of his friend Dori. He plays with Dori until his father comes home from work.

One day Carlo sees a woman in the elevator. When Carlo comes up, the door closes but he thinks there is a boy there too. The next day, Carlo says to Dori:

"Does a new boy live on your floor?"

Dori says:

"I don't think so. A woman lives now in apartment 902. But I think she doesn't have any children. Probably you saw a ghost."

Carlo tells his father about the ghost boy. His father says:

"There are no ghosts, Carlo. You know that. Let's find out who lives in apartment 902."

Carlo's father calls the woman who lives in that apartment. He says:

"I am sorry to bother you. Do you have a son?"

The woman says slowly,

"Why do you ask?"

Carlo's father says:

"My son and his friend want to play with him."

"Tell your son and his friend to stop by after school is over tomorrow."

Carlo and Dori are very excited. The boy is real. He is not a ghost. The next day, they knock on the door of apartment 902. The woman opens the door and they see Danny.

Danny cannot hear. He is deaf.

He makes signs with his hands. The signs stand for words and ideas. Danny goes to a good school. He learns to understand people by looking at their lips as they talk. He is also learning to talk.

Carlo and Dori begin to learn to use their hands to talk. The three children have lots of fun playing together.

Carlo likes to tell the story about the ghost boy. Danny thinks it is a very funny story. He laughs and laughs.



3 Correct the sentences.

1. Carlo lives on the ninth floor.
2. Carlo doesn't go to school.
3. Carlo plays with Dori until his sister comes home.
4. Dori lives in the next building.
5. Carlo sees a woman and her daughter in the elevator.
6. Dori's father helps the children to find Danny.
7. There are no children in apartment 902.
8. Danny is very talkative.
9. Danny is Carlo's classmate.

4 Read the sentences in correct order.

Danny's mother invites Carlo and Dori to stop by.

The children play together.

Carlo sees a woman and a boy in the elevator.

Danny is very happy.

Carlo's father calls the woman in apartment 902.

Carlo and Dori meet Danny.

Carlo asks Dori about the new boy.

5 Complete the definitions. Choose the correct answer.

1. A ghost is _____.
a) interesting c) unsociable
b) invisible
2. A cage that is used to carry people from one floor to another is _____.
a) an elevator c) a car
b) a platform
3. A person who cannot hear is _____.
a) strange c) deaf
b) curious
4. Another word for **real** is _____.
a) good b) true c) nice
5. **To stop by** means to _____ somebody.
a) visit b) call c) help
6. If you are agitated you are _____.
a) busy b) serious c) excited
7. When you bother somebody you say _____.
a) Hello! b) I'm sorry. c) That's OK.

6 Write the questions to the answers.

1. Where _____?

He goes to the apartment of his friend Dori.

2. Who _____?

A woman lives in apartment 902.

3. What _____?

Carlo's father calls the woman.

4. Who _____?

The boy is real.

5. When _____?

The next day, they knock on the door of apartment 902.

6. What _____?

Danny uses his hands to talk.

7. Where _____?

Danny goes to a good school.

7 Answer the questions.

1. Why does Carlo play with Dori until his father comes home?
2. How does Carlo's father help the children meet Danny?
3. What does Danny learn in his school?

Round Up

1 Unscramble the dialogue. Read it.

Hello, I'm Jim.

Glad to meet you.

Hello, I'm Tina.
What's your name?

Where are you
from, Jim?

Glad to meet
you, too.

I'm from
Cambridge.

2 Write the physical description of one of your classmates. Do not write who he/she is. Read your description to the class. Your classmates will guess the pupil's name.

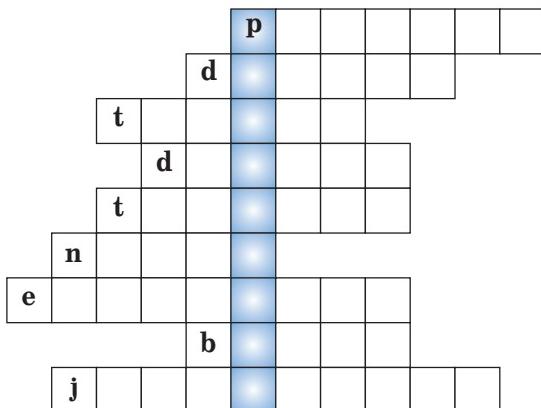
3 Say who does the following things.

- drives a bus or a car
- teaches to write and read
- makes cakes and bread
- writes for a newspaper
- sells things

- looks after people in hospitals
- acts in films or on the stage
- cuts hair
- is an expert in economics
- writes programmes for a computer

4 Complete the puzzle with names of jobs.

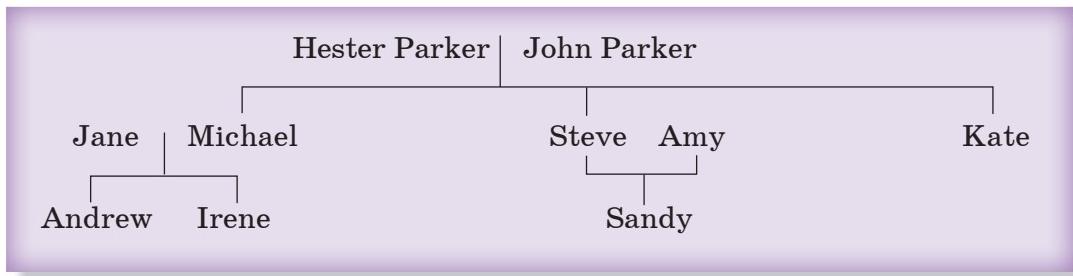
1. A person whose job is painting.
2. A person who treats patients.
3. A person who makes men's clothes.
4. A person who drives a bus.
5. A person who teaches.
6. A person who takes care of sick people.
7. A person who is an expert in economics.
8. A person who makes and sells bread.
9. A person whose profession is journalism.



5 Tell your deskmate about your mother's/father's/sister's/brother's/uncle's/aunt's jobs.

Example: My mother is an economist.
She is very good at mathematics.
She likes to work with numbers.
She is an expert in economics.

6 Study the Parkers' family tree and speak about the relations between them.



7 What's wrong in the following text? Correct it and read your version.

The White House

The White House is the home of Elizabeth II. It's in London. It is a new bungalow painted red. Originally it was yellow. It's 50 years old. All the rooms of the White House are open to tourists, but the people don't like to visit it. It is not a very popular tourist attraction.

8 In the following word puzzle circle the names of the things you can find in a house. Place them under the right heading.

Kitchen	Living-room	Bedroom	Bathroom
fork

D	V	T	A	B	L	E	P	A	I	L
I	S	F	B	E	D	S	O	F	A	A
S	A	R	M	C	H	A	I	R	M	M
H	U	I	K	U	T	T	A	P	I	P
W	C	D	E	P	L	A	T	E	X	K
A	E	G	T	B	C	O	O	K	E	R
S	P	E	T	O	A	S	T	E	R	R
H	A	F	L	A	C	I	B	A	T	H
E	N	O	E	R	U	N	S	O	A	P
R	A	R	D	D	P	K	N	I	F	E
B	C	K	K	P	S	P	O	O	N	F
C	U	R	T	A	I	N	B	M	A	S

9 PROJECT WORK.

In your project groups make up interesting posters about one of the following topics:

- Family curiosities (twins, large families, talented family members, famous people)
- Important jobs

Lesson One

The First Lesson

School

1 Discussion questions.

What do you like about school? Why?
What don't you like about school? Why?
Do you sometimes miss classes? Why?
How do you feel when you miss classes?

2 Match the pictures with the names of places. Say where these places are in your school.



- a) assembly hall
- b) headmaster's office
- c) canteen
- d) library
- e) teachers' room



- f) hall
- g) gym
- h) classroom
- i) playground



3 Imagine you are talking to some English pupils. What would you tell them about your school? The following words may help you.

two-storey	narrow	old	quiet	dark
small	modern	clean	large	noisy
new	wide	light	cosy	

4 Read the text and say what Amanda likes and dislikes about her school.

I Think School Is OK

We study for five days each week from Monday to Friday. School begins at 9.00 in the morning and continues until 3.00 in the afternoon. For the last hour on Friday we hold discussions in groups. We talk on many things, from religion to our own personal problems.

On Saturday morning school matches and games take place. In some schools there are Detention Hours on Saturday mornings, for pupils who misbehaved during the week.

The worst things about the school are all the homework and the fact that we have to work really hard. We spend a lot of time doing our homework.

I like doing the extra things like the school orchestra, and playing the piano and the school volley-ball team.

5 Listen to the dialogue and complete the sentences.

1. Silvia's favourite room at school is the English _____.
2. There are _____ maps on the walls.
3. The posters are about _____ and the USA.
4. There are lots of _____ books there.
5. Pupils enjoy using the _____ in the English classroom.

6 In pairs, talk about your favourite place at school. Say why you like it.

7 Write the correct form of the adjectives.

1. A classroom is _____ (small) than a gym.
2. The map of the USA is _____ (big) than the map of Great Britain.
3. The red pencil is _____ (long) than the green one.
4. The library is _____ (quiet) than the classroom.
5. The Assembly Hall is _____ (large) in our school.
6. Victor is _____ (good) football player in our class.
7. I am _____ (tall) in the class.

8 Find pairs of antonyms. Use the adjectives to compare things.

Example: Buses are noisier than bikes. Our school is the oldest in the town.



- good • short
- old • dirty
- light • quiet
- late • narrow

- clean • tall
 - early • dark
 - bad • wide
 - noisy • young
-

Word Bank

detention (n)	hold discussions
match (n)	misbehave (v)
orchestra (n)	take place
extra (adj)	hard (adv)
until (prep)	OK

Grammar Guide

Comparison

short	– shorter	– the shortest
big	– bigger	– the biggest
thin	– thinner	– the thinnest
hot	– hotter	– the hottest
wide	– wider	– the widest
noisy	– noisier	– the noisiest
good	– better	– the best
bad	– worse	– the worst
many	> more	– the most
much		
little	– less	– the least

Lesson Two

The Second Lesson

My Favourite Subject

1 Discussion questions.

Which is your best day of the week? Why?

Which subject do you like/dislike? Why?

2 Read the dialogue and complete Silvia and Alex's timetable.

Alex: I hate Tuesdays.

Silvia: Why?

Alex: We have double maths and I don't like doing sums.

Silvia: What's your best day then?

Alex: Friday.

Silvia: Is it because that's the day before your weekend?

Alex: Oh, no. It's because we have history and English.

Silvia: My best day is Thursday. We have double Romanian, English and science.

Pronunciation Guide

/ɔ:/ bird, girl, first, third, thirteen, birthday, word, world, Thursday, learn;
/kw/ quarter, question, queen, quick, quiet.

- Read the sentences and find the words with /ɔ:/ and the words with /kw/.

My birthday is on Thursday.

Keep quiet.

Don't ask silly questions.

Come back as quickly as you can.

- Learn the rhyme.

U can be seen without a Q,
But Q must always go with U.

Time \ Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8 ³⁰ – 9 ¹⁵	French	...	Science
9 ³⁰ – 10 ¹⁵	English	...	Maths	...	Russian
10 ⁴⁵ – 11 ³⁰	Maths	Geography	Romanian
11 ⁴⁵ – 12 ³⁰	History	Romanian	French	...	Technology
12 ⁴⁵ – 13 ³⁰	PE	Arts	PE	Music	Technology

3 In pairs, ask and answer questions about Silvia and Alex's timetable.

Example: A: When do they have French?
B: On Monday and on Wednesday.

4 Look at the clocks and tell the time.



It's four o'clock.



It's five to six.



It's _____. _____.



It's a quarter to eleven.



It's _____. _____.



It's twenty minutes past seven.



It's half past one.



It's _____. _____.

5 Look at the timetable again and say when each lesson begins and ends.

6 Read the dialogue and speak about the boys' favourite subjects.

Mr White: What do you think of school, Tim?

Tim: I like science and the science teacher is really nice. But the other subjects are boring. I don't really like them. My favourite day is Thursday because we have music and I love it.

Mr White: What do you think about school, John?

John: I like all the subjects, except for history. My favourite subject is maths because I am good at it. The most difficult subject, I think, is French. Speaking is really difficult and the pronunciation is impossible.

Mr White: What do you think about school, Sam?

Sam: The only thing I like about school is the swimming pool. I really like swimming.

7 Write the correct form of the adjectives.

1. Mathematics is ____ ____ (difficult) than literature.
2. Music is an ____ (entertaining) subject.
3. History is the ____ ____ (important) of all subjects.
4. Romanian is as ____ ____ (difficult) English.
5. Some children think that geography is ____ (exciting).

Word Bank

except for	swimming pool
swimming (n)	really (adv)
only (adj)	entertaining (adj)
impossible (adj)	important (adj)
horrible (adj)	useful (adj)

8 Use the adjectives in the right form. Agree or disagree to the following.

Example: A: Maths is more interesting than geography.

B: Yes, that's true. It is a very exciting subject.

- 1) A: Technology is a very ____ (important) subject.
B: Yes, you are right. It is ____ ____ (useful) than music.
- 2) A: I think history is ____ ____ (interesting) than geography.
B: That's not quite true. History is ____ ____ (interesting) as geography.
- 3) A: I think maths is the ____ ____ (horrible) thing in the world.
B: Oh, no. It is such an ____ ____ (exciting) subject.
- 4) A: I think music is ____ ____ (entertaining) than English.
B: Why? English is so interesting to learn.

9 In pairs, talk about your school subjects.

10 Read the information and compare the schools in Moldova and in England.

The English school year starts in September and ends in July. Schools are open for 195 days each school year. English schools have six terms. The main holidays are Christmas (two weeks), Spring (two weeks) and Summer (six weeks).

Grammar Guide

Comparison

Interesting

more/less interesting than
the most/the least interesting
as interesting as
not as interesting as

Lesson Three

The Third Lesson

A Letter from England

1 Discussion questions.

Why do children go to school?
When do you start school?
When are classes over?
How many breaks do you have?
How long is a break?

2 Read the letter and say which of the English school rules you like and which you don't. Say why.

88 East Claremont Str.
Leeds
Great Britain
October 25, 2015

Dear Silvia,

Thank you for your interesting letter. It's good that your classes are over early. You have more time for fun, I think.

Our school starts at nine o'clock in the morning and ends at three in the afternoon. We have a lunch break from a quarter past twelve till twenty past one. Some children go home for lunch and come back in the afternoon. I take sandwiches and have my lunch at school. I enjoy lunch time. We just talk or play games in the school yard. We usually have two more lessons in the afternoon.

We wear uniforms at school. Girls wear blouses and boys wear shirts and green ties. Green is the colour of our school. Over shirts or blouses we wear blazers. We have school badges on the pockets of our blazers and on caps or hats.

I usually wear a blouse or a shirt with my skirt and shoes. I don't wear a blazer or hat in warm weather. In the picture I'm sending you my sister and I are wearing our school uniforms.

The rules in my school are strict. Here are some of them:

- wear full uniform at all times
- tie long hair back
- don't be late
- come to school no earlier than 8.50 am* and no later than 9.00 am
- move around school quietly
- hand in your homework on time
- don't leave money in coat pockets
- don't bring sweets or chewing gum to school

Write more about your school. Do you wear uniforms?

Do you have strict rules?

Love,
Amanda.

Pronunciation Guide

/aʊ/ how, now, town, cloud, proud, round, mountain;
/ʃ/ she, shop, show, share, shirt, dish, fish, fresh, English;
/ɪn/ station, vacation.

• Read the sentences.

Autumn leaves fall down
Yellow, red and brown.

They buy fresh fish at the corner shop.
We take a bus from the station when
we go on vacation.



Word Bank

uniform (n)	hand in (v)
blazer (n)	to tie (v)
badge (n)	on time
chewing gum (n)	
break (n)	

*am /'eɪ'mə/ – in the morning before midday

3 In pairs, study Amanda's timetable and answer the questions.

Day	Time	8 ⁵⁰ – 9 ⁰⁰	9 ⁰⁰ – 9 ⁵⁵	10 ⁰⁵ – 11 ⁰⁰	11 ²⁰ – 12 ¹⁵	1 ²⁰ – 2 ¹⁵	2 ¹⁵ – 3 ¹⁰
Registration	Monday		Geography	Religious Education	Information Technology	Maths	Science
	Tuesday		French	Arts	English	History	Science
	Wednesday		PE	PE	Maths	English Literature	Science
	Thursday		Maths	History	English	Design	Design
	Friday		Geography	Religious Education	Maths	Music	French

- What does Amanda do between 8.50 and 9.00?
- How long is a class?
- How long are the breaks?
- When does lunch time begin?
- How long is lunch time?
- How many classes does Amanda have in the morning?
- How many classes does she have in the afternoon?
- When does Amanda go home after classes?
- Does Amanda go to school on Saturday?

4 Compare Amanda's and your timetables.

Find differences and similarities.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

- It's 6:15 in the evening. Tina _____ (write) a letter to her granny.
- It's 6:45. Tina is in the kitchen. She _____ (help) her mother.
- It's 7:00. Tina _____ (have) supper with her family.
- It's 7:30. Tina _____ (wash up).
- It's 9:00. She _____ (watch) TV.
- It's 9:10. Tina _____ (go) to bed.
- It's 9:30. Tina _____ (sleep).

6 Write the words from the box in the correct column.

the morning	March	Friday	3.15
2.30	Tuesday morning	5.45	night
Monday	September	autumn	4 o'clock
in...	on...	at...	

the evening

Grammar Guide	
Present Progressive	
Affirmative	
I	am
He She It	is
We You They	are
running now.	
Negative	
I	am
He She It	is
We You They	are
not	running.
Interrogative	
Am	I
Is	he she it
Are	we you they
running?	

Remember!

- on Monday
- in August
- in winter
- at 5 o'clock

Lesson Four

The Fourth Lesson

In the Classroom

1 Discussion questions.

Do you like your classroom?

What do you do to make your classroom friendly?

What makes your classroom special?

2 Read the text and describe Mike and Dan's classroom.

Mike Flynn and his friend Dan Brown live at Reading, west of London. They are always together. They are in the same class at school. In the morning they go to school together. Mike is often late. Then Dan waits for him.

One day Mike's teacher says, "You must work harder, Mike. You never do your homework well".



3 Read the text again and say why Mike must work harder.

4 Substitute the underlined words and make up similar dialogues.

- a) – Could you give me your dictionary, please?
– Here you are.
- b) – Shall I read?
– Do, please.
- c) – Thank you for your help.
– You're welcome.
- d) – May I ask you a question?
– Sure you may.

Pronunciation Guide

Silent letters

"k"	knife, <u>know</u> , knock;
"l"	walk, talk, half;
"h"	r <u>hyme</u> , g <u>host</u> , wh <u>y</u> , wh <u>en</u> ;
"w"	an <u>s</u> wer, wh <u>ole</u> , wh <u>o</u> ;
"c"	exc <u>ited</u> , exc <u>ellent</u> ;
"gh"	ei <u>ght</u> , li <u>ght</u> , ri <u>ght</u> , fi <u>ght</u> ;

- Write the words. Be careful!
They all have silent letters.

/nəʊ/	<u>know</u>	/wai/	_____
/wɔ:k/	_____	/'a:nəsə/	_____
/ha:f/	_____	/hu:/	_____
/ram/	_____	/laɪt/	_____
/eit/	_____	/'eksələnt/	_____

Mike and Dan are sitting in their classroom. It is a big room with green walls and a white ceiling. There are three windows in the room. The floor is brown. On the wall there is a blackboard, and in the corner there is a TV. Dan is reading in a loud voice, but Mike is drawing a horse on a piece of paper.

"What are you doing, Mike?" says the teacher suddenly.

"Nothing, sir," answers Mike.

"Put away your pencil then and listen," says the teacher.

5 Match the bubbles with the sentences on the left.

1. You want to ask a question.
2. You don't know a word in English.
3. You are late.
4. Your classmate gives you something.
5. You don't understand something.
6. You want to help your friend.

d) Shall I help you?

e) I'm sorry. I don't understand.

a) I'm sorry I'm late.

b) May I ask you a question?

f) Thank you.

c) What's the English for recreation?

6 Are you a good learner? Answer the questions.

1. Are you attentive at the lessons?
2. Do you do your homework regularly?
3. Do you like doing your homework?
4. Do you enjoy reading?
5. Do you use a dictionary when you don't know a word?
6. Do you write new words in your vocabulary book?

7 Complete the sentences by writing the correct form of the verbs in the Present Progressive.

1. Andrew's classmates ____ (have) an English lesson.
2. They ____ (write) a dictation.
3. The teacher ____ (read) the text.
4. Nina ____ (enter) the classroom. She is late.
5. The teacher and the pupils ____ (speak) English.
6. Andrew's mother is at home now. She ____ (cook) lunch.
7. She ____ (make) a chocolate cake.

8 Look at the pictures and write affirmative and negative sentences in the Present Progressive.



Meg



Sue



Silvia and Irene



Jane

~~~~~	sit	write	read	talk	wear
~~~~~	stand	cook	wash	listen to	hold

9 Write 5 sentences about your classroom.

Lesson Five

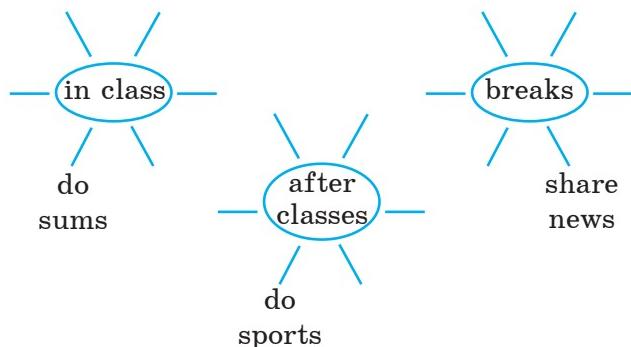
The Fifth Lesson

After Classes

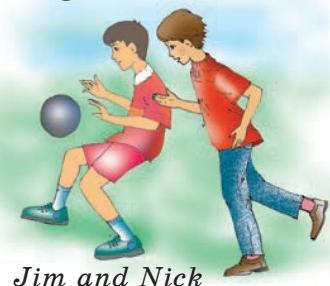
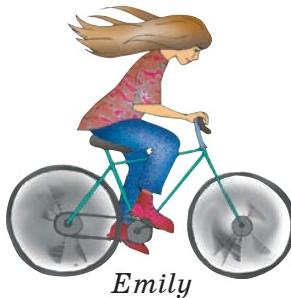
1 Discussion questions.

Is it fun to go to school? Why?
What do you usually do in class?
What do you usually do during
the breaks?
What do you do after classes?

2 Draw the spidergrams and complete them using the words and word-combinations from the box.



3 Say where the children in the pictures are and what they are doing.



4 In pairs, substitute the underlined words and make up similar dialogues.

Examples: A: Let's go to roller skating.

B: Sorry, I can't. I want to read this story to the end.

a) A: Have an apple, please.
B: Thank you.

b) A: I've got a new CD. Let's listen to it.
B: That's a good idea.

c) A: Shall we have lunch?
B: Yes, I'm hungry. Let's go to the canteen.

Pronunciation Guide

/i:/ be, he, we, eat, read, seat, tea, teacher,
speak, knee, see, meet, peel;
/k/ can, cake, class, club, become, Kate,
like, make, Christmas, character, school.

• Read the sentences and find the words with /i:/ and the words with /k/.

Pleased to meet you.

Don't read while eating.

My teacher speaks English.

Kate likes to play pranks on her classmates.

-
- eat a sandwich read texts
revise the homework listen to music
share news go to music school
write dictations do sports
play games ride a bike
draw pictures roller skate
do crosswords text-message
do sums

5 Listen to the dialogue and say what club Tina would like to join.

6 Read the text and say what Amanda writes about the National Camping Club.

My sister Betty and I are members of the National Camping Club. Each member has got a tent, a sleeping bag and a bike. There are camps in different places in Great Britain. We have special clothes for camping: sweaters, boots, socks, jeans and anoraks.

Each camp has a special name. I like the Music Camp. We have videos and CDs from all over the world. Betty's favourite is the sports camp. She thinks volleyball and tennis are great.

We both like drama camp. We put on plays for the community. Actors from the local theatre teach us acting.



Word Bank

anorak (n) CD (n)
camping (n) community (n)
text-message (v)

7 Read the sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Amanda and Betty can't ride bikes.
2. There are many camps in Great Britain.
3. They live in houses in camps.
4. They never listen to music in camps.
5. In some camps they can do sports.

8 Match the words to their definitions. Use them in sentences of your own.

1. camping

2. anorak

3. sleeping-bag

4. CD

- a. living in tents on holiday
- b. a compact disk – a small disk on which information or sound is recorded
- c. a short coat with a hood that protects from wind and rain
- d. a large warm bag for sleeping in when camping

9 Write the questions to the answers.

1. What _____? Laura is reading the new text.
2. Where _____? The children are playing in the yard.
3. What _____? Sandu is watching a film.
4. Who _____? Dan is. He is writing a letter.
5. Who _____? Dina is. She is drawing a fish.

Lesson Six

The Sixth Lesson

Friendly Classmates

1 Discussion questions.

How should classmates be? Why?
What kind of classmate are you?

2 Read and find the words characterising Victor's classmates.

Mike is a clever boy. He is hard-working, always busy at his lessons. He is very quiet. He doesn't like to play noisy games. Mike doesn't do sports and he is not very sociable.



Alex is lively, he likes to play different games. He can always think of new ideas. He is very imaginative. He is never bored at school. He is always having fun and playing tricks on his friends. One of his favourite tricks is to hide his classmates' record-books.



Angela is a very polite girl. She is honest and always ready to help. She likes to do her homework on time. However, she may be too talkative sometimes.



Vicky is shy and quiet. She is also hard-working. She always knows everything, but she never boasts. She is generous and very kind.



Liz is bright and full of ideas, always attentive to people. She is never rude. She reads a lot and is very sociable. But she is very noisy during the breaks.



3 This is what Victor thinks about his classmates. Guess who is who.

1. Her friends call her Miss Know-All.
2. He doesn't like to meet strange people.
3. He is very good at making up fantastic stories.
4. She easily makes friends.
5. Sometimes she speaks too much.

Pronunciation Guide

Words that sound the same

/ai/	I, eye
/rait/	right, write
/nəʊ/	no, know
/si:/	see, sea
/hiə/	hear, here
/sən/	son, sun
/ðeə/	there, their
/fɔ:/	for, four
/auə/	our, hour
/tu:/	too, two

- Find the words that have the same pronunciation.

Hear, eye, right, our, here, for, I, too, write, hour, know, four, two, no.

- In each sentence find two words that have the same pronunciation.

I have something in my eye.
No, I don't know the answer.
My son likes to lie in the sun.
You get a four for your answer.
Their house is over there.

Word Bank

generous (adj)	smart (adj)
sociable (adj)	rude (adj)
bored (adj)	talkative (adj)
imaginative (adj)	
boast (v)	trick (n)
	record-book (n)
however (adv)	

4 Find pairs of synonyms.



*true
bored
rude
talkative
honest*

*not polite
real
telling the truth
tired and uninterested
like to talk a lot*



5 In groups, think of a classmate and describe his/her character. Let the pupils from other groups guess the name.

6 Ask and answer questions about the children in the picture.



7 Look at the children in the picture. Write the correct form of the verbs.

1. The children ____ (have) a break now.
2. Alex ____ (hide) behind a corner.
3. Vicky ____ (not play) with other children. She ____ (read) a poster.
4. Irene and Angela ____ (admire) flowers.
5. Tim ____ (not run). He ____ (speak) on the phone now.
6. The children ____ (not make) much noise.
7. Becky and Liz ____ (talk).

8 Fill in with the correct forms of the verbs.

1. The pupils ____ (have) meetings of the English Club twice a month.
2. They ____ (have) a meeting now.
3. Vicky ____ (read) a letter from her pen-friend.
4. The other pupils ____ (listen) attentively.
5. They often ____ (get) letters from their pen-friends.
6. They always ____ (answer) these letters.
7. Sometimes they ____ (ask) the teacher to help them.

9 Write 5 sentences about one of your classmates.

Lesson Seven

The Seventh Lesson

Best Friends

1 Discussion questions.

Is it good to have a friend? Why?

What can you say about your best friend?

2 Which words would you use to describe your best friend? What qualities do you think are the most important in a friend?

<i>serious</i>	<i>lively</i>	<i>modest</i>
<i>funny</i>	<i>kind</i>	<i>helpful</i>
<i>interesting</i>	<i>generous</i>	<i>smart</i>
<i>hard-working</i>	<i>honest</i>	<i>polite</i>
<i>reliable</i>		

Can you add other words to this list?

3 Read the text. Are Mike and Dan good friends? Why?

Mike and Dan are very interested in cars. Once Dan's father had an old Rolls Royce. The boys washed the car when it was dirty. They liked to do that, and when it was clean, they got some money for their work. Then they could go to the cinema and see a film. But one day Dan's father sold his car.

After dinner one Saturday Mike heard the telephone ringing. He went to answer it at once.



“Hello, Mike,” said Dan’s voice. “Father bought a new car yesterday. He came back from town in it an hour ago.”

“What colour is it?” Mike asked.

“It’s blue. Come here as soon as possible and have a look at it.”

* * *

One Saturday morning Mike asked Dan:

“What are we going to do today?”

“I want to go swimming.”

“Father asked me to wash his car,” said Dan. “But that won’t take long if you help me.”

“All right. Let us start at once.”

After an hour the car was clean and dry.

Pronunciation Guide

/e/ end, pet, men, left, cherry, bread, head, ready, weather, friend, any, many.

- Learn the rhyme and find the words with /e/.

One thing at a time.
And that done well,
Is a very good rule,
As many can tell.

Good, better, best;
Never rest
Till “good” be “better”,
And “better” “best”.

4 Tell your classmates what you and your best friend have in common. Answer the questions.

1. How old are you and your friend?
2. When did you become friends?
3. What do you like to do after school?
4. What is your favourite pop group?
5. What is your favourite subject at school?
6. What things do you dislike?
7. What do you spend money on?
8. How do you spend your time together?

5 In pairs, talk about your friends.

Example: a) A: Vicky is my best friend. b) A: I have a very good friend. He is fond
B: Why? of reading and knows a lot of things.
A: She is kind and generous. B: My friend is also clever.
He is hard-working and very helpful.

6 Match the words to their definitions.



*Somebody who does not talk much about his/her abilities is
Somebody who is ready to give easily and is not selfish
Somebody we can trust and depend on is
Somebody who is good or quick in thinking is
Somebody who is ready to help is*



*helpful
smart
modest
generous
reliable*

7 Put the words in the correct order.

1. you, play, Where, do, tag?
2. go, she, to bed, does, When?
3. he, What, language, speak, does?
4. in the morning, you, Where, do, go?
5. do, have, English, When, you?

8 Use the clues to write Wh-questions.

Example: Sue/collect postcards.
What does Sue collect?

1. Jerry/go home/after classes.
2. Mother/cook a cake/every Saturday.
3. Father/come home/ late.
4. The children/watch TV/in the evening.
5. They/go to school/to study.
6. They/do gymnastics/in the morning.
7. They/play computer games/every day.

9 Ask and answer questions with **What**, **When**, **Where**. Use the key words from the box.

Example: A: When do you get up?
B: At 7 o'clock.

have breakfast meet your friends buy bread
have for breakfast do in the evening play
go to school

Grammar Guide

Wh-questions

Where **do** you live?
Where **does** she live?
When **do** you go to school?
When **does** she go to school?
What **do** they have for lunch?
What **does** he have for lunch?



Reading Together

1 Discussion questions.

Is it good to know many languages? Why?
How many languages do you speak?
What are they?

2 Read the text and say why the pupils want to learn Greek words.

The Fire That Almost Happened

Chris and his parents live in the United States now. They came from Greece. Chris speaks Greek very well. He also speaks English. But he has to learn to read and write it.

Some of the children in the school make fun of Chris. They say he is a baby, because he has to learn to read baby words in English.

Chris is unhappy. He needs a friend.

One day another Greek boy comes to the school. His name is Ted. He does not speak English at all.

The teacher says to Chris, "I want you to help Ted."

So now Chris has a friend. But he wants the other children to be his friends too.

One day Chris is late for school. When he gets there he sees that Ted is trying to tell the teacher something. Ted is very excited. He speaks Greek very fast. He points down the hall.

The teacher is glad to see Chris. She says, "Chris, please help me. I don't know what Ted is trying to tell me."

Chris asks Ted to tell him what is wrong. Ted says in Greek, "There is a fire in the hall closet."

When the teacher hears what Chris tells her in English, she runs to the hall closet. She opens the door and sees a little smoke coming from some paper on the floor.

Do you know these words?

smoke (n)	point (v)
fire (n)	save (v)
closet (n)	pour (v)
anymore (adv)	almost (adv)
fast (adv)	
make fun of smb.	



The teacher brings a pail of water and pours it on the paper. It is a little fire. But little fires grow into bigger fires. Ted and Chris save the school from a big fire.

It is a good thing that Chris can speak two languages. All the children are happy that he knows Greek. They even want to learn Greek. They don't make fun of Chris any more. Now they all want to be his friends.

3 One word in each sentence is not correct. Identify and correct it.

1. Ted is American.
2. Ted can speak English very well.
3. There is a puppy in the hall closet.
4. Ted speaks Greek very slowly.
5. The teacher is glad to see her son.
6. The teacher sees a big fire.
7. She pours water on the flowers.
8. Ted and Chris save the dog.
9. The children want to learn French.

4 Read the sentences in correct order.

She pours water on the fire.
He says that there is a fire in the hall closet.
Ted and Chris save the school from a big fire.
Ted tells Chris in Greek what is wrong.
The teacher runs to the hall closet.

Ted is trying to tell the teacher something.
The smoke is coming from some papers.
The teacher doesn't understand what Ted is trying to say.

5 Discuss the answers to the following questions.

1. Why can't Chris speak English very well?
2. Why do some children make fun of him?
3. Why is Ted very excited one day?
4. Why does the teacher ask Chris to help Ted?
5. Why is it good that Chris can understand Ted?
6. Why does the teacher run to the hall closet?
7. Why do children want to be Chris' friends?

6 Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. Chris and Ted came from _____.
a) Romania b) the USA c) Greece.
2. The teacher wants Chris to ____ Ted.
a) help b) make fun of c) wash
3. Chris wants to have ____ friends.
a) few b) many c) funny
4. Ted speaks ____ very fast.
a) English b) Greek c) French
5. The teacher sees the fire in the _____.
a) library b) classroom c) hall closet

6. The teacher brings water in a _____.
a) glass b) plate c) pail
7. If the fire grows it becomes _____.
a) smaller b) quieter c) bigger
8. When you don't come to school on time you are _____.
a) glad b) late c) early
9. When there is a fire, there is _____.
a) smoke b) fun c) water

7 Complete the sentences using the words from the Remember box.

John Brown lives in England. He speaks _____. His father comes from _____. He speaks, reads and writes Greek. John's penfriend lives in Romania and John wants to study _____. His parents have friends in Russia and they are learning to speak _____. Last year John was in _____. There he learned French.

Remember!

Greece — Greek
England — English
Romania — Romanian
Russia — Russian
France — French

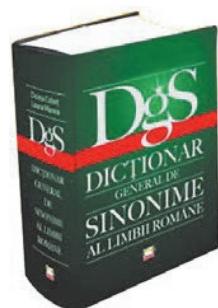
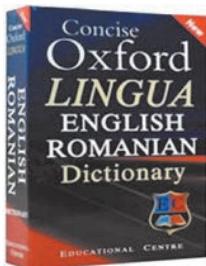
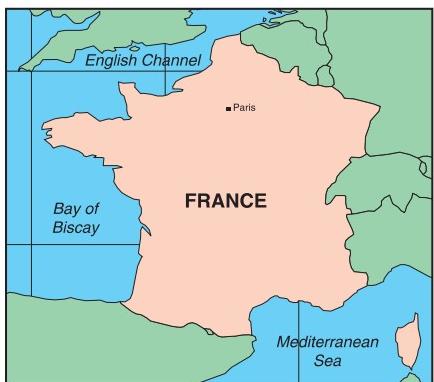
Round Up

1 Read and say how you feel in the following situations. The adjectives from the box will help you express your feelings.

happy
good
great
bad
awful
sorry
unhappy

1. Your favourite subject is history. You have double history on Wednesday. How do you feel on this day?
2. You don't know your homework in geography.
3. You write English words without mistakes.
4. You break your mother's favourite cup.
5. You come to school too late.
6. You say unpleasant words to your friend. You don't play together.

2 Work in pairs. The objects below will help you write Victor's timetable for Wednesday. Compare it with your timetable on Wednesday. Find the differences and similarities.



3 What do you say to get these responses?

You're welcome.

Do, please.

Sure you may.

Here you are.

Yes, please.

No, thank you.

4 Read the rules. In groups, discuss which rules may be good for your school. Add more rules. Write the rules under the right heading: **Do** or **Don't**.

*bring sweets and chewing gum
come to school on time
play noisy games during the breaks*

*do your homework regularly
move around school quietly
wear full uniform all the time*

5 Read the sentences and find out who is who.

1



2



3



4



5



6



Pete is shorter than John.

Julia is thinner than Mary.

Sally's hair is shorter than Mary's.

Mike is taller than John.

Julia's hair is longer than Mary's.

Julia is taller than Mary.

6 Read the texts. Find the differences. Which school would you like to study in? Why?

School No 1

All pupils study mathematics, science and a foreign language. Some choose English, some French and some German. Pupils get a lot of homework every day, but not at weekends. The children have an hour and a half for lunch, and during this time they can study in the library or join a music club. The school is in the centre of the city, and there is nowhere to play sports. For PE lessons pupils have to go to a sports centre by bus.

School No 2

Children between six and sixteen go to this school. Only the pupils over eleven get homework. Everybody in the school takes maths, English and history. Pupils organise a lunchtime disco in the hall. There is no library or music room in the school. But there is a basketball court, a modern gym and a football field in the school area.

7 PROJECT WORK.

In groups, draw a map of an imaginary school and describe it.

Lesson One

The First Lesson

Round the Year

1 Answer the questions.



Which is the shortest month?
Which is the coldest month?
Which is the hottest month?
Which is the merriest month?
Which is the richest month?
Which is the wettest month?

2 a) Read the lines and say what each month is for.



*In March gentle snowdrops appear,
January is for winter games,
October leaves are red and gold,
May is a time for lively games,
December is for Christmas fun.
June begins the holidays,*



*November days have little sun,
July takes children to the beaches,
In April true spring is here,
September nights are often cold,
August brings delicious peaches,
February is for fairy tales,*



- b) In pairs, find and read the sentences that rhyme.
c) Arrange the lines and read the poem.

3 Interview your deskmate about his/her favourite month.

Example: A: Which is your favourite month?

B: July.

A: Why do you like it?

B: It's hot and sunny and there are lots of vegetables, fruits and flowers. Besides, my birthday is in July.



4 Look at the pictures illustrating the months and choose one of them. Describe it.

Pronunciation Guide

/ɒ/ on, dog, fog, hot, often, what, want, watch;
/ɔ:/ or, short, storm, morning, door, floor, four, August, autumn, daughter, all, tall, fall, ball, wall, warm, walk, talk.

- Learn the rhymes. Find the words with /ɒ/, /ɔ:/.

When the wind blows,
Then the mill goes.
When the wind drops,
Then the mill stops.

Humpty-Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty-Dumpty had a great fall.
All the King's horses and all
the King's men
Couldn't put Humpty-Dumpty
together again.

Word Bank

beach (n)

foggy (adj)

clear (adj)

wet (adj)

damp (adj)

delicious (adj)

besides (adv)



5 Read the sentences and point out the adjectives that describe weather.

1. A day with high temperature is a hot day.
2. A night with much snow falling is a snowy night.
3. A season with little rain is a dry season.
4. A day without clouds is a clear day.
5. A morning without fog is a clear morning.
6. A day without wind is a calm day.
7. A day with frost is a frosty day.



6 Complete the sentences with the right adjectives.

1. A day with clouds is a _____ day.
2. A morning with fog is a _____ morning.
3. A day with wind is a _____ day.
4. A day with sun is a _____ day.
5. A season with much rain is a _____ season.

7 In pairs, ask and answer questions about favourite activities on

- a rainy day;
 - a warm sunny day;
- c) a stormy winter day;
 - d) a fine clear Sunday in spring.

8 Read the weather forecast. Identify the mistake. Comment on it.



The weather tomorrow will be fine with a clear sky and a lot of sunshine.

It will be hot and dry. In the morning it will be a little windy and cloudy. It will snow in the afternoon. On the whole, we will have a fine summer day.



9 Write the plural of the following words.

- | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a day | a leaf | a child | a tooth | a box |
| a rose | a shelf | a man | a mouse | a match |
| a family | a knife | a woman | a goose | a wish |

Remember!

a pen	- pens
a house	- houses
a watch	- watches
a class	- classes
a dish	- dishes
a fox	- foxes
a play	- plays
a city	- cities
a wife	- wives



10 Read the text and put the underlined words in the plural.

It is a sunny autumn day. A boy is walking in the park. A red leaf falls on his shoulder. The boy takes the leaf and looks at it. It is so beautiful. On a bench he sees a man and a woman. The woman is knitting. The man is reading. Their child is riding a bike. A boy nearby is drawing a goose.



Lesson Two

The Second Lesson

I Love Nature

- 1 Check how well you know the world around you.
In pairs, ask and answer the questions.



In which month do trees blossom?

When do leaves start growing on the trees?

When do leaves start falling?

In which month do birds arrive from warm countries?

When do cherries get ripe?

When do our fingers get brown with nuts?

In what month do birds leave for warmer countries?

When are nights the longest?



- 2 Read the text and speak on each season.

The Seasons of the Year

There are four seasons in a year: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

In spring everything wakes up and looks new and delightful. Leaves start growing on the trees, flowers appear everywhere. The animals that sleep all winter come out of their holes. Birds arrive from warm countries. It is the time to plant vegetables and flowers. The soil is soft and it is getting warm.

In summer the sun is hot and bright. Flowers get bright and fruits get ripe. Birds sing and everything grows. It's time to have vacation.

Autumn is harvest time. People gather and store the last crops. Some animals grow thicker coats. Other animals store food for winter. Leaves fall to the ground.

In winter gardens, fields and meadows rest under the snow. They wait for the warm spring. Many animals sleep in their holes. This is the time of the year when nights are very long and days are short.

- 3 Correct the sentences.

1. Some animals sleep in spring.
2. Flowers appear in January.
3. In spring birds arrive from cold countries.
4. Winter is harvest time.
5. People gather the crops in spring.
6. We plant vegetables and flowers in winter.
7. The nights are very long in summer.
8. In spring everything rests under the snow.
9. There are five seasons in a year.

Pronunciation Guide

ea

/e/	/i:/	/ei/	/iə/
deaf	speak	break	idea
bread	clean	great	real
breakfast	seat		dear
meadow	leaf		appear

- Read the sentences. Notice different pronunciation of ea.

The breaks at school are great fun.

Do you have bread for breakfast?

I have no idea about it, my dear.

She leaned back in her seat.

- Match the words that rhyme.

Break, day, tree, red, make, three, they, bread, share, plate, white, their, late, right.

Word Bank

hole (n) crops (n)
nature (n)

come out (v) wait for (v)
get ripe (v) leave (for) (v)
store (v) arrive (v)

delightful (adj)
soft (adj)

4 Complete the sentences to describe the pictures.

Name the seasons.

The sun _____ hot.
 Flowers _____ bright.
 Fruits _____ ripe.
 Birds _____ in the trees.



Leaves _____ down.
 Animals _____ food.
 People _____ crops.
 Days _____ shorter.



Everything _____ up.
 Flowers _____ everywhere.
 Animals _____ out of holes.
 It is time to _____ vegetables.



Everything _____ under the snow.
 Animals _____ in their holes.
 Nights _____ very long.
 It _____ cold.

5 Listen to the text and make a list of the adjectives used in it. Compare your list with your deskmate's.

6 Write the following season colours in the right columns. Compare your list with your deskmate's.

white, black, pink, green, blue, red, yellow, orange, grey, purple, golden, silvery, violet.

Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
green

7 In pairs, talk about your favourite season colours.

8 Write Who or What in the blanks where necessary. Answer the questions.

- _____ falls to the ground in autumn?
- _____ gets ripe in summer?
- _____ gathers the crops in autumn?
- _____ works in the field?
- _____ appears everywhere in spring?

9 Write 5 sentences about your favourite season.

Grammar Guide

Wh-questions

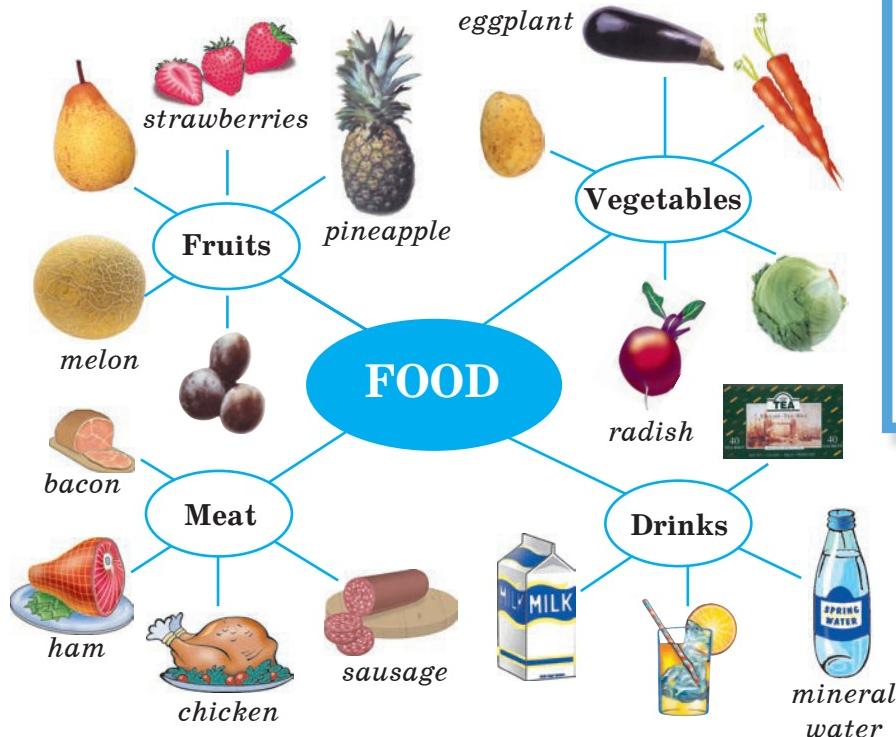
Who speaks English?
 What shines brightly in spring?

Lesson Three

The Third Lesson

It's Delicious!

1 Study the spidergram. Add other names of food.



Pronunciation Guide

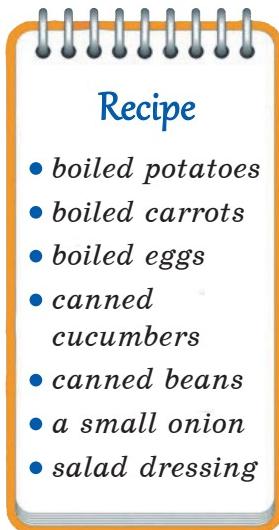
/e/	- /eə/	/æ/	- /eə/
very	- vary	carry	- Cary
merry	- Mary	marry	- Mary
/eɪ/	- /eə/	/ɪə/	- /eə/
they	- there	ear	- air
pay	- pair	hear	- hair

• Practise reading the sentences.

Merry Mary eats cherries.
Cary wears her hair long.
Mary carries a pail of pears.

2 Talk to your deskmate about the food you like and the food you don't like.

3 Read and learn how to make vegetable salad.



1. Wash the potatoes and carrots. Boil them.
2. Boil the eggs. Shell them.
3. Peel the boiled potatoes and carrots.
4. Peel one onion and wash it.
5. Chop the potatoes, carrots, eggs, cucumbers and the onion.
6. Put the ingredients into a big bowl.
7. Add salt and salad dressing.
8. Mix it with a big spoon.
9. Serve cold. It's delicious!



shell



peel



chop

4 In pairs, discuss how you make vegetable salad. Is it different from the recipe in Exercise Three?

5 In pairs, read the dialogue and make a food list.

A: What shall we have for dinner?

B: I don't know. Let's see what we have in the fridge. Ah, there is some chicken, and some cheese.

A: Is there any milk?

B: No, there isn't any. And there is no bread.

A: Are there any vegetables?

B: Yes, there are some potatoes and carrots, but there are no tomatoes.

A: So, we can make some chicken soup and vegetable salad.

6 Read the text and say how much the things John has bought are in your shop.

"John," says Mrs Smith, "I am going to make a cake. Could you help me?"

"Yes, Mum. How can I help you?"

"Run along and buy some butter, milk, flour and sunflower oil."

"How much butter and milk do you need?"

"A packet of butter and a carton of milk."

"How many bags of flour shall I buy?"

"Just one, please."

"All right."

John comes to the shop. He greets Mrs Johnson and says: "May I have a packet of butter, a carton of milk, a bag of flour and a bottle of sunflower oil, please. My mother is going to make a cake."

"How nice!" says Mrs Johnson and gives him the butter, milk, flour, and sunflower oil.

"How much is it?" John asks.

7 Complete the sentences with **some** or **any**.

1. Mother bought ____ cheese and butter but she didn't buy ____ eggs.

2. We have ____ sugar at home but we don't have ____ flour.

3. We have ____ meat in the fridge but we don't have ____ fish.

4. I haven't got ____ chocolate but I've got ____ cakes.

5. Ann has got ____ strawberries but she hasn't got ____ plums.

Grammar Guide

Personal Pronouns

I	-	me	we	-	us
you	-	you	you	-	you
he	-	him	they	-	them
she	-	her			
it	-	it			

Some – any

He grows **some** vegetables.

There is **some** bread on the table.

He doesn't grow **any** vegetables.

There isn't **any** bread on the table.

Does he grow **any** vegetables?

Is there **any** bread on the table?

8 Fill in with the right form of the pronouns.

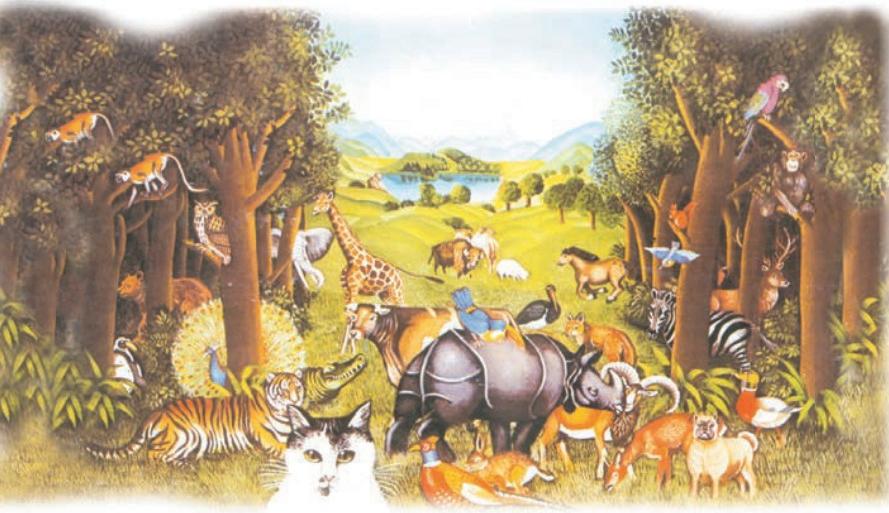
_____ love Granny very much. My brother and _____ often visit _____.
_____ always has something nice for _____. My brother likes pizza and Granny often cooks it for _____. She knows I like pancakes and makes them for _____. Our granny is the best in the world.

Lesson Four

The Fourth Lesson

The Animal World

- 1 Look at the picture. Name the animals. Put them in two columns: **wild** and **domestic**.



Pronunciation Guide

i *like, ride, nice, five, wild,
/ai/ kind, find, child, light,
right, sight, fight;*
*/i/ give, live,
bring, thing, drink, milk.*

- Match the words that rhyme.
like, give, kind, live, bring,
wild, find, light, think, bike,
sing, child, fight, drink.

- Learn the rhyme.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are.
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

- 2 Match the animals with the descriptions.



1. wolf
2. giraffe
3. bear
4. fox

- a. large heavy wild animal with thick fur.
- b. a wild animal with reddish brown fur and a thick tail.
- c. an African animal with a very long neck and legs.
- d. a wild animal that looks like a dog and hunts in groups.



- 3 Listen to the texts and say what domestic animals are good for.

Example: Horses pull heavy carts.

- 4 In pairs, talk about what other animals are good for.

- 5 Look at the picture and take the young animals to their parents.

Example: The kitten belongs to the cat.

Word Bank

cart (n)	skin (n)	rhino (n)
curds (n)	deer (n)	hare (n)
fur (n)	fawn (n)	
be afraid of (v)	hunt (v)	
put out (v)	breathe (v)	



- 6** Read the text and say what you think Amy and Laura will do with the hedgehog.

A New Pet

Amy and Laura are alone in the house. Their parents are not at home. It's evening. Amy and Laura put out the light and go to bed. Suddenly they hear pit-pat, pit-pat, pit-pat... "I'm not afraid," says Laura. "But who's afraid?" asks Amy. "I'm not afraid of lions," says Laura. "I'm not afraid of crocodiles," says Amy. "And I am not afraid of...", says Laura, but now again they hear pit-pat, pit-pat, pit-pat... Amy and Laura put the blanket over their heads.

"Don't speak," says Amy. "And you stop breathing so loudly," says Laura. And again they hear pit-pat, pit-pat...



Soon their parents come home. Amy and Laura tell them everything. They all go around the room to see what it is. "Oh, it's a hedgehog," says Amy when she sees a small grey ball under the bed. Mother brings some milk, but the grey ball does not come out to drink it. They go to bed and put out the light. And soon they hear lip-lip-lip-lip.

The hedgehog likes the milk. Amy and Laura like the hedgehog.

- 7** Listen to what Amy tells her friends about their night guest. Make a list of verbs she uses.

- 8** Fill in with **was** or **were**.

I very busy yesterday. In the morning I at the cinema. The film interesting. In the afternoon my brother and I at the zoo. The monkeys very funny. The lion angry. The parrots noisy. In the evening we thirsty and hungry.

- 9** Put in **me**, **you**, **him**, **her**, **it**, **us** or **them**.

Read the complete dialogue.

Angela: Where are my kittens? Do you see ?

Diana: No, I don't. I am looking for my bag. Can you see ?

Angela: It is under the chair.

Diana: Thank you. Let's go now. Ann is waiting for .

Angela: Tell I am looking for my kittens.

Diana: I'll help first. I hear Nick in the next room.

Angela: Ask about my kittens, please. Oh, I hear the kittens in your bag. Can you help get them?

Diana: Sure.



Grammar Guide

Simple Past

Be

Affirmative

I			
He		was	
She			
It			at home yesterday.
We			
You		were	
They			

Negative

I			
He		was not (wasn't)	
She			
It			at home yesterday.
We		were not (weren't)	
You			
They			

Interrogative

Was	I he she it		
Were	we you they		at home yesterday?

Lesson Five

The Fifth Lesson

Let's Be Friends

- 1 In groups, think of a wild or domestic animal and describe it. Speak about its size, special parts of its body, its colour, the food it eats, where it lives. Let your classmates guess the animal.

Example: It's a baby animal.

It's not small.

It has long legs and very kind eyes.

It has reddish fur in summer that turns dark grey in winter.

It eats leaves and young branches.

It lives in the forest. What is it?

(umnf v s.HI)



- 3 Read the text and say what kangaroos can and cannot do very well.

The Kangaroo

Kangaroos are large animals that live in Australia and Tasmania. They live in different habitats, from forests to grassy lands and savannas. They eat mainly grass and can survive long periods without water. They are the only animals to use hopping when moving. To move slowly, kangaroos use their tails too. They have long feet but cannot walk normally. Kangaroos are expert jumpers and swimmers. A Kangaroo can grow to between one to three metres tall, and it can weigh between 18 to 100 kilograms.

Kangaroos are highly social. They often live in groups from 10 to more than 100 kangaroos. When a kangaroo feels danger, it signals others by loudly thumping its feet on the ground.

The kangaroo is the national symbol of Australia.

Pronunciation Guide

Final -ed

- /d/ played, shared, cried, quarrelled, struggled, hugged;
/t/ liked, jumped, crossed, stopped, watched;
/id/ added, decided, counted, wanted, needed.

- Arrange the words in correct column.

/d/ /t/ /id/

stopped, counted, laughed, decided, enjoyed, liked, added, lived.



- 4 Complete the definitions. Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A wide open grassy land with few trees is _____.
a) forest b) field c) savanna | 3. The _____ is the natural world in which people, animals and plants live.
a) habitat b) meadow c) exhibition |
| 2. Another word for jump is _____.
a) hop b) walk c) swim | 4. A kangaroo _____ up to 100 kg.
a) runs b) weighs c) stands |

5 Read the text and say why people celebrate World Animal Day.

The fourth of October is World Animal Day. It is a special day to remind people of the importance to protect the animals who share this planet with us. It appeared for the first time at a conference of ecologists in Florence, Italy, in 1931. Today, people recognize World Animal Day as a day to celebrate all animal life including endangered and rare species, as well as all other animals.

Animals influence our lives in many positive ways. They are our companions, helping us in work and play. World Animal Day reminds us that our survival depends on the survival of the animals and the environment.



Word Bank	
companion (n)	habitat (n)
remind (v)	weigh (v)
protect (v)	recognize (v)
survive (v)	thump (v)
endangered species	

Remember!

jump	–	jumped
stop	–	stopped
hug	–	hugged
hop	–	hopped

Grammar Guide

Simple Past

Affirmative

I			
He		played	yesterday.
She			
It			
We		went	out
You			
They			yesterday.

Negative

I			
He		play	yesterday.
She			
It	did not (didn't)		
We		go	out
You			
They			yesterday.

Interrogative

Did	I		
	he	play	yesterday?
	she		
	it		
	we	go	out
	you		
	they		yesterday?

6 In groups, talk about what people do to protect animals.

7 Write the sentences using the correct form of the verb in the Simple Past.

- Kenny _____ (be) a big monkey.
- He _____ (live) in a tree.
- He _____ (like) to run.
- Ben _____ (play) with Kenny.
- Ben's sister often _____ (jump) over a rope.
- Kenny _____ (look) at her.

8 Complete the text using the words from the box.

|||||
were (2), played, jumped, danced, went, laughed

- Yesterday Ted and his friends _____ to the circus.
- There _____ many animals there.
- The puppies _____ very funny.
- A dog and a cat _____ with a ball.
- A baby elephant _____ merrily.
- A baby bear _____ over a rope.
- The children _____ a lot.

Lesson Six

The Sixth Lesson

Happy Holidays

1 Discussion questions.

Why do you like to celebrate holidays?

Which is your favourite winter holiday? Why?

2 Match the descriptions to the symbols of the holidays. Name the holidays.



- It's a holiday when children find presents in long stockings by the fireplace.
- Children dress up as witches, ghosts and sometimes make lanterns from pumpkins on this holiday.
- It's a merry holiday, celebrating the beginning of a new year.
- It's a day of love and friendship.
- It's a family holiday in America when everybody gives thanks for all the good things.



3 Read the information on the poster and speak about the holidays in the USA.

1 January

New Year's Day celebrates the beginning of a new year. It's a merry holiday, when people shake hands, kiss, hug, sing and wish "A Happy New Year". People go to parties or get together with their families, neighbours or friends and stay up until midnight to see the New Year in.



The Second Sunday in May

Mother's Day – a day on which mothers traditionally receive gifts and cards from their children. This is their way to say "Thank you for being such a great Mum".

1 April

All Fools' Day – a day when people play tricks on others. They tell each other stories that are not true.



A Sunday in March or April

Easter – a Christian holiday when Christians remember the death of Christ and his return to life. Children eat chocolate, Easter eggs and cakes.



4 July

Independence Day is the greatest national holiday in the USA. The citizens of the USA have a parade on this day and at night they go out into the streets to see the fireworks. They often have a big picnic on July 4th.

Pronunciation Guide

o	{ /əʊ/ go, notice, October; /ɒ/ got, holiday, chocolate; /ʌ/ come, some, other; /ə/ second, together, correct.
---	---

- Arrange the words in the correct column.

/əʊ/ /ɒ/ /ʌ/ /ə/

not, notice, love, together,
come, second, long, no,
holiday, correct, brother, go.

- Read the sentences. Notice different pronunciation of o.

Don't go home alone.

A dog with a long body stopped
at the crossing.

Come some other Monday.



The Third

Sunday in June

Father's Day is the day when children give greeting cards and presents to their fathers.

- 4** In groups, make a list of the holidays you know. Put the holidays in three columns. Compare your lists.

Moldova	USA	Great Britain
...

- 5** Janet and Forrest are talking about their favourite holiday. Listen and say why they like it.

- 6** In pairs, talk about your favourite holiday.

- 7** Arrange the holidays as they come in the calendar.



- 8** Practise saying the following:

- a) dates: 7 May, 10 April, 2 June, 8 July, 22 February, 25 December, 31 October, 28 February, 22 March, 23 December, 2 July, 21 January, 25 October, 18 February;
 b) years: 2000, 1987, 2001, 1989, 2010, 1969, 1971, 1997, 2016, 1983, 1992, 1947, 2006, 2007, 2017.

- 9** Write the verbs in the Simple Past.

- Last weekend we ____ (visit) our cousins.
- We ____ (be) very happy to meet.
- We ____ (stay) at their place overnight.
- Our aunt ____ (prepare) a surprise for us.
- It ____ (be) a chocolate cake.
- We ____ (play) computer games.
- Then we ____ (walk) the dog.
- In the evening we ____ (watch) television.
- We ____ (not want) to go to bed.

- 10** Make a calendar of the holidays your family celebrates.

Word Bank

shake hands	hug (v)
midnight	
jack-o-lantern	
firework	

Thanksgiving

All Fools' Day

Remember!

1 st	– the first
2 nd	– the second
3 rd	– the third
4 th	– the fourth
5 th	– the fifth
12 th	– the twelfth
20 th	– the twentieth
21 st	– the twenty first

25/25th September	The twenty fifth of September
1999	nineteen ninety-nine
2005	two thousand and five
2010	two thousand (and) ten
2015	twenty fifteen
2025	twenty twenty-five

Lesson Seven

The Seventh Lesson

Christmastime

1 Discussion questions.

1. Why is Christmas an important holiday?
2. What does Christmas mean to you?
3. Do you believe Father Christmas exists?
4. Do you like to get and give presents at Christmas?

2 Match the symbols to the words. Use the words to make up sentences about Christmas.



3 Use **a** or **the** where necessary.

— Christmas is — most important family festival in — Great Britain. For Christians, it celebrates — birth of — Christ. Christmas Day is traditionally — family day. There is no — public transport and most of — shops are closed, so the family meet for — traditional meal.

4 Read the text and speak about Christmas in English families.



Many English families have no Christmas tree, but the Flynn family had one in their sitting room. Some of the Christmas presents were hanging on the branches of the tree, but the big parcels were on the breakfast table. The room was decorated with dark-green holly. On the mantelpiece were Christmas cards from relatives and friends of the family. They wished the Flynn family "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

On Christmas Day, the Flynn family and their guests had breakfast at nine. After breakfast they gave each other presents. Everybody was pleased with their presents. Mike got a tennis racket and a book about cars. Then they had a very good Christmas dinner with stuffed turkey and plum pudding. They had it at half past one and were ready by three o'clock to listen to the Queen's speech on TV. She spoke about peace between the nations.

Pronunciation Guide

e	/i:/ me, he, eve, these;
	/e/ bed, bell, tell, fell, merry, every, red, help;
	/ɪ/ begin, began, believe, because, exist;
	/ə/ hello.

- Learn the rhyme. Notice different pronunciation of e.

Every time I climb a tree,
I scrape a leg or skin a knee.
And every time I climb a tree
"Where have you been?"
They say to me.

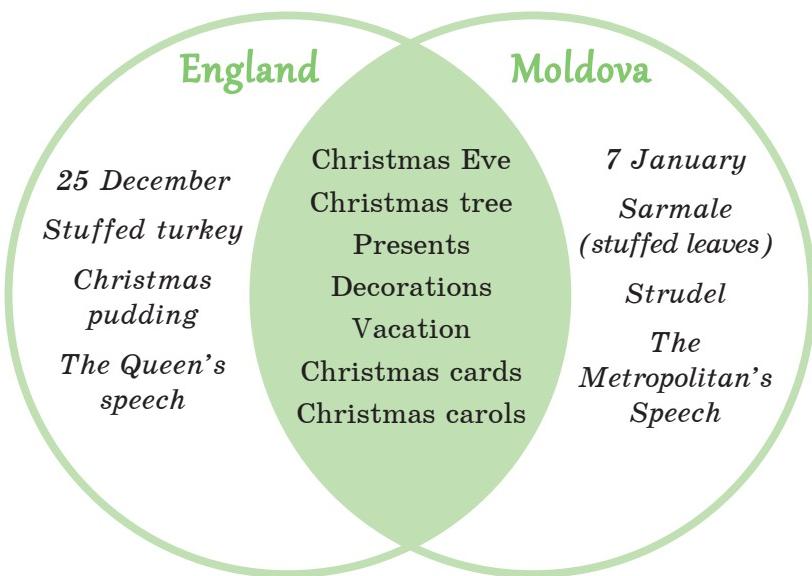
Word Bank

eve (n)	parcel (n)
metropolitan (n)	holly (n)
hang (v)	stuffed (adj)

5 Correct the wrong sentences.

1. The Flynnns had a Christmas tree in their bedroom.
2. The Christmas cards were under the Christmas tree.
3. Big presents were hanging on the branches of the tree.
4. Mike got a new smartphone as Christmas present.
5. The sitting room was decorated with holly.
6. At 3 p.m. they listened to the Queen's speech.

6 In pairs, speak about the similarities and differences in celebrating Christmas in Moldova and in England. Use the information from the diagram.



7 Put the verbs in the Past Simple tense and learn how Amanda's family celebrated last Christmas.

Christmas Celebrations

Our family _____ (gather) at home for Christmas dinner. Mother _____ (cook) all the traditional foods: turkey with bread stuffing, several vegetables and a pie for dessert. Father _____ (get) a small fir-tree and we _____ (decorate) it with candy canes, Christmas ornaments and tiny coloured electric lights. Our grandparents _____ (come). Granny and I _____ (bake) Christmas cookies together.

In the evening we _____ (watch) a film on TV about the country where Father Christmas lives.

Very exciting Christmas celebrations, don't you think?

8 In pairs, talk about your last Christmas celebration.

9 Write 5 sentences about Christmas in your family.



Do you know that...

... Martin Luther, a German Christian, first decorated a Christmas tree in 1513. On Christmas Eve he noticed the bright stars in the sky. They looked like candles on the branches. When he came home he placed a small fir-tree inside the house and decorated it with lighted candles.



Reading Together

1 Discussion questions.

How should family members treat each other? Why?
What do you share with your cousins?

2 Read the story and say why friendship is good.

The Two Cousins

Long ago two giant pandas, Kang and Tang, lived in China. They were cousins, but they often quarrelled over a beautiful bamboo plant.

All day the cousins sat one on each side of the bamboo plant, growling at each other and at any other smaller pandas who came near the bamboo plant.

One day Kang said to Tang:

“Go away from my bamboo, or I will bite your nose.”

“Go away from my bamboo, or I will bite your ears,” answered Tang. So the two cousins began to fight. As they struggled they broke the beautiful bamboo plant.

All the smaller pandas watched the giants fight, but when they saw the bamboo lying on the ground they began to eat it until nothing was left. Then they went quietly away, while the pandas continued to fight.

At last Kang and Tang could fight no longer. They rested a little.

As soon as they felt a little better the two pandas jumped to their feet, because each wanted to get the bamboo plant. Then they saw that there was no plant left. Away in the distance the smaller pandas stood, and Kang and Tang understood everything.

“Aren’t we silly!” said Kang.

“Aren’t we stupid!” said Tang – for now neither of them could enjoy those tasty bamboo plants.

After that the cousins made friends, and went away together to find another bamboo plant that they could share, without quarrelling.

Do you know these words?

quarrel (v)

silly (adj)

bite (v)

stupid (adj)

growl (v)

struggle (v)

fight (v)



3 Read the sentences and correct the false ones.

1. Kang and Tang were two giant bears.
2. The pandas lived in China.
3. They were great friends.
4. They often quarrelled over a bamboo plant.
5. The pandas never fought.
6. The smaller pandas ate the bamboo plant.
7. Kang and Tang were sorry for their fight.

4 Discuss the answers to the following questions.

1. Why did Kang and Tang often quarrel?
2. Why did they begin to fight?
3. Why did the beautiful bamboo plant break?
4. Why did the smaller pandas eat the bamboo?
5. Why did the cousins finally make friends?

5 Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.

1. Kang and Tang were _____.
a) pen-friends b) cousins c) brothers
2. They lived in _____.
a) India b) England c) China
3. All day long they _____.
a) laughed b) worked c) quarrelled
4. Kang wanted to _____ Tang's nose.
a) see b) bite c) eat
5. The pandas found another _____.
a) banana b) bamboo plant c) pineapple

6 Replace the underlined pronouns in the sentences with the correct nouns or phrases.



Most pandas, The bamboo, The panda, Children, My cousin, A new-born panda

1. It is a rare black and white animal.
2. They like pandas very much.
3. They live in the wild.
4. It has a hard stem.
5. It weighs only 125 grams.
6. He wants to go to the zoo to see the giant panda there.

7 Write complete questions to these answers.

1. Who _____? The giant panda lives in the wild.
2. What _____? Giant pandas eat bamboo stems.
3. Where _____? Pandas live in China.
4. How many _____? About thirty giant pandas live in Chinese zoos.
5. How much _____? Pandas eat four kilos of bamboo at a sitting.

8 Use a or the. Say why the hare lost the race.

— hare who is very sure that he can run quickly says to — tortoise:

“Let's run — race.”

“Let's,” answers — tortoise. — hare runs quickly, and when he looks back, he does not see — tortoise.

“She can't run quickly,” thinks — hare, “so I may rest here.”

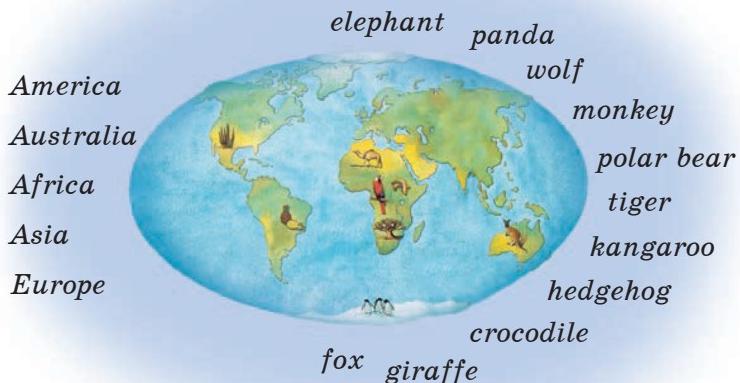
And he sits down to rest. Soon — hare falls asleep. But — tortoise doesn't rest for — minute. When — hare gets up, he runs quickly, but it is too late. — tortoise wins — race.

When one is too sure of himself he often fails.



Round Up

- 1 Match the animals to their home continents.



- 2 Choose an animal for a pet and say why you want it. How will you take care of it?

- 3 Complete the dialogue with the missing words. Read it.

A Telephone Call

The Shopman: Hello, hello! Who are you?

The Elephant: I am an _____. I live at the _____.

The Shopman: What can I do for you?

The Elephant: Send me some _____ for my little Sam.

The Shopman: Do you want a lot?

The Elephant: A five kilogram _____.
And send me some _____.

The Shopman: How many _____ of cake do you want to take?

The Elephant: Only twenty and no more. My little Sam is only _____.



- 4 Write seven sentences to describe a winter/spring/summer/autumn day.

Read your descriptions and let the class guess the season.

- 5 a) Write the names of the holidays you know.

- b) Group the words to describe the holidays.

egg, star, valentines, tinsel, bell,
basket, easter cake, stocking, candy
cane, daffodil, jack-o-lantern,
wreath, black cat, violet, candle,
broom, heart, angel, skeleton,
reindeer, bunny, key, ghost

6 Complete the text with the adjectives from the box.

golden, favourite,
beautiful, yellow, red,
orange, bright, blue

Today is a _____ autumn day. The sky is _____ with no clouds. The sun is shining on the trees with their ____ colours. I cannot decide which colour is my _____. On one tree I like the _____ colour, on the other I admire the _____ or _____. When the _____ leaves fall they look like gold coins falling from the sky.

7 Group the words according to their colour.

cherry, leaf, sky, soil, lemon, plum, nut,
apple, pepper, strawberry, snow, beet,
snowdrop, sun, banana, tomato, potato,
cucumber, pear, grass

8 Find the name of a colour in each sentence. The first one is done for you.

1. I prepare dinner every day.
2. I agree not to tell the secret.
3. Don't drop inkpots on the floor.
4. Some parts of the face are the eye, eyebrow, nose and mouth.
5. Just yell "Ow" if it hurts.
6. Doris and Antonio ran gently to the river.

9 Look at what Tina has on the kitchen table. Make a food list. What must she do to make vegetable salad?



S	B	P	O	T	A	T	O	B	A	C	O	N
R	A	I	B	B	R	E	A	D	M	I	L	K
E	N	N	N	B	C	G	R	A	P	E	S	K
G	A	E	D	D	S	G	M	E	L	O	N	C
R	N	A	A	W	T	O	M	A	T	O	O	H
U	A	P	P	P	I	P	E	A	R	B	B	O
B	B	P	U	U	U	C	H	E	E	S	E	C
M	P	L	U	M	C	R	H	A	M	S	E	O
A	W	E	E	S	S	I	T	I	U	R	F	L
H	A	A	J	U	I	C	E	I	C	E	F	A
S	T	R	A	W	B	E	R	R	Y	K	T	T
M	E	A	T	T	T	C	C	O	F	F	E	E
M	R	E	G	G	P	L	A	N	T	O	A	M

10 Find food names in the puzzle.

11 PROJECT WORK.

Make up a calendar of important dates (holidays and birthdays) in your family.

Lesson One

The First Lesson

Books in My Life

1 Discussion questions.

Why are books important?

Do you often borrow books from the library?

What books do you usually borrow?

2 Read and find out what Andy and Alex think about books and libraries.

The Importance of Books

Andy and Alex think that books are very important and books are better than movies.

Andy: The good thing about books is that we use our imagination.



Alex: And we get smarter by thinking about things we have never thought before. When we read a book we imagine whatever we want to imagine.

Andy: We can escape into a different world.

Alex: In a book, we can see the letters so we can learn how to spell a word. We become so intelligent and so smart.

Andy: The library is the best place to read books because it is so quiet.

Alex: We can look through picture books, encyclopedias and information books. And we can borrow books too.

Andy: But it's not just books. We can listen to CDs and video books. And the librarians always help.

Alex: And I can even take a catnap in the library.

3 Choose the right word to complete the sentences.

1. A librarian is a person who works in

- a _____.
a) hospital b) library c) shop

2. We _____ books from the library.

- a) borrow b) buy c) become

3. Mike often _____ how he travels into space.

- a) ready b) imagines c) helps

4. _____ means to get away into a different world.

- a) To escape b) To borrow c) To see

Pronunciation Guide

Letter Combinations

qu /kw/ **question**, **quarter**, **queen**;

ph /f/ **alphabet**, **photograph**;

ch /k/ **school**;

ch /tʃ/ **each**, **bench**, **much**, **chart**, **teacher**.

- Read the sentences and find the words with /kw/, /f/, /tʃ/, /k/.

At a quarter to one the queen has fun.
There is a bench in front of each school.

Word Bank

almanac (n)	information (n)
dictionary (n)	encyclopedia (n)
entry (n)	imagination (n)
librarian (n)	
borrow (v)	escape (v)
imagine (v)	

4 Match the types of books with their definitions.



1. Almanac
2. Dictionary
3. Encyclopedia
4. Comic book

- a. a magazine, especially for children, that tells stories through pictures
- b. a book that gives general information about many subjects
- c. a book that is published every year. It gives information for that year about a particular subject or activity
- d. a book that gives the words of a language in alphabetical order and explains their meaning or translates them into another language



5 Complete the text using the words in the box.

Mike: Hi. Are all these your _____?

Tina: Some of them are from the _____.

Mike: Why do you need them?

Tina: I am looking for some _____ about birds.

Mike: Do you have an _____?

Tina: My father has one but it is in English.

Mike: So, you need a _____ to read it.



library, encyclopedia,
information, books,
dictionary.

6 Use a dictionary and find the translation of the following words: **author**, **adventure**, **leave**, **travel**, **imagine**, **happen**, **librarian**.

Make up sentences with them.

7 Read the paragraphs and decide which entries in the encyclopedia the children should look under to find the information they need.

Tina wants to find out what shape a snowflake is. She can't find what she wants under the entry "Shapes". Which other entry must she look under?

Winter

Snow

Season

Victor wants to find out how to take care of the beagle puppy he got for a pet. He can't find what he wants under the entry "Beagle". Which other entry must he look under?

Dogs

Pets

Care

8 Fill in **a/an**, **the** where necessary.

1. There is _____ almanac on the desk.
2. Put _____ almanac on the shelf.
3. Pupils must learn how to use _____ dictionaries.
4. It is difficult to write _____ report.
5. We have _____ library in our school.
6. We write _____ reports every month.
7. _____ dictionary is a very good present.

Lesson Two

The Second Lesson

The Magic World of Literature

1 Discussion questions.

Why is reading important?
What do you like to read?
When do you like to read?

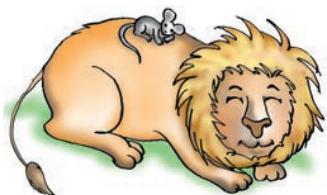
2 Listen to the dialogue and say what a fable is.

3 Read the fable and say what it teaches you.

The Lion and the Mouse

Once, when a Lion was asleep, a little Mouse began running up and down upon him. This soon wakened the Lion. He placed his huge paw upon the Mouse and opened his big jaw to swallow him.

“Pardon, Oh King!” cried the little Mouse. “Forgive me this time, I shall never forget it. Who knows, but I may help you some of these days.”



The Lion was very amused that the Mouse could help him. So, he let him go.

A few days later, some hunters caught the Lion. They wanted to carry him alive to the king. They tied him to a tree and went away to look for a cart. Just then, the little Mouse happened to pass by. He went up to the Lion, and gnawed away the ropes. “Was I not right?” said the little Mouse.

“Little friends may prove great friends.”

4 Match A and B to make up definitions.

A

- A fable is ...
- A fairy tale is ...
- A legend is ...
- A detective story is ...
- An adventure story is ...

B

- a story about an unusual, exciting or dangerous experience.
- a story in which there is usually a murder and a detective is trying to find the murderer.
- a short story that teaches a lesson in which animals or objects speak.
- a story about fairies and other magical people which always ends happily.
- a story from the past that may or may not be true.

Pronunciation Guide

sh /ʃ/ English, fish, shoes,
shelf, finish;
ture /tʃə/ picture, future;
tion /ʃn/ dictionary, description,
translation, information.

- Read the sentences and find the words with /ʃ/, /tʃə/, /ʃn/.

We use dictionaries for translation and information.

There are twenty six letters in the English alphabet.

This is a picture of our future teacher.

Word Bank

adventure (n)	swallow (v)
fable (n)	prove (v)
fairy tale (n)	waken (v)
jaw (n)	forgive (v)
proverb (n)	gnaw (v)
huge (adj)	upon (prep)

5 Read the paragraphs and choose the right title from the list below.

“Puss in Boots”

“Cinderella”

“The Story of the Three Bears”

1.

Her godmother, who was a fairy, said to her:

“You wish to go to the ball. Is it not so?”

“Yes.”

“Well,” said her godmother, “be a good girl and don’t cry. Run into the garden and bring me a pumpkin.”

2.

First she tasted the porridge of the Great Big Bear, and that was too hot for her. Next, she tasted the porridge of the Middle-sized Bear, but that was too cold for her. And she went to the porridge of the Little Wee Bear and tasted it, and it was just right. She liked it and ate it all up, every bit!

3.

The Cat who heard all this, said to him with a serious air:

“Don’t give way to despair. You only give me a bag and a pair of boots. You’ll see that you have not so bad luck with me as you imagine.”

6 In pairs, talk about your favourite tale.

7 What can you do that your parents or other people cannot do? What can other people do that you cannot do?

Example: My mother can’t ride a bicycle, but I can.
My father can drive a car, but I can’t.

8 Find someone who can...

... walk on his/her toes
... tell a joke in English
... draw a horse
... say “Hello” in five languages
... write a story
... make a pie

9 Fill in may, may not, can. Read the dialogue.

Tim: _____ I take your book?

Sandu: _____ you read?

Tim: Yes, I _____.

Sandu: Then, you _____ take the book.

Tim: _____ I draw in it?

Sandu: No, you _____, Tim. If you want to decorate, take some paper or a slate.

10 Choose a tale from Ex. 5 and make a poster to illustrate it.

Grammar Guide

I **can** speak English.
He **cannot** speak English.
Can you speak English?

They **may** go home now.
May I take your pen?
You **may not** go out.
It’s too late.

Do you know that...

... the most famous story teller of all time was Aesop. He was a slave who lived in Greece about 2,500 years ago. He did not write his fables. He told the stories and people remembered them.

Lesson Three

The Third Lesson

A Favourite Book

1 Discussion questions.

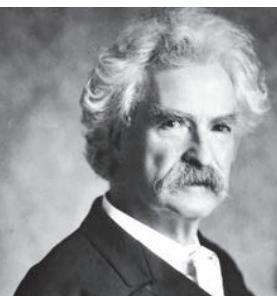
What writers do you know?

Who is your favourite writer? Why?

What's your favourite book? Why?

2 Read the text and say what books by Mark Twain are favourites with children.

Mark Twain



Mark Twain was born in 1835 and died in 1910. He is a famous American writer. He wrote a lot of books including "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer", "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" and "The Prince and the Pauper".

Mark Twain came from a poor family. His father died when he was twelve. He left school and worked as a riverboat pilot on the Mississippi River. He liked to listen to fishermen's adventure stories. Later he worked on a newspaper. In 1864 he went to California to find gold, but he didn't have much luck as a gold miner.

He travelled in Europe and wrote a book about his trips.

Mark Twain's greatest book, "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn", is about the adventures of a boy on the Mississippi River.

Children all over the world like to read about Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. Mark Twain's real name was Samuel Clemens. He chose the name Mark Twain when he began to write.

3 Read the sentences in correct order.

In 1864 he went to California.

Later he worked on a newspaper.

Samuel Clemens was born in 1835.

In his teens he worked as a riverboat pilot.

He chose the name Mark Twain when he began to write.

4 In groups, discuss why people read. Report to the class.

5 Is the book your friend? In groups, work out rules for readers. Compare your lists.

Example: Wash your hands before reading a book.

Pronunciation Guide

u	/ju:/ use, usually, huge, amused;
	/ʌ/ up, but, much, run, hunter, hundred, subject;
	/ʊ/ put, June, sugar;
	/ə/ upon, difficult;
	/w/ question, quarter, queen.

• Learn the rhyme.

Notice the pronunciation of u.

Pussy-cat, pussy-cat

Where have you been?

I've been to London

To look at the Queen.

Word Bank

author (n)	be born (v)
fisherman (n)	include (v)
luck (n)	die (v)
miner (n)	hate (v)
title (n)	laugh at (v)

6 This is an extract from “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”. Read it and say what law Tom Sawyer discovered. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

It was Saturday morning. The day was bright and fresh. All children had a wonderful time but Tom. His aunt told him to whitewash the fence. Tom hated to work on Saturdays. And he didn't want the other boys to laugh at him.

Ben: You are working, hey?

Tom: It's you, Ben. I didn't notice you.

Ben: I'm going to the river. But you have work to do.

Tom: What do you call work?

Ben: Whitewashing. Do you like to do it?

Tom: I enjoy it. Does a boy get a chance to whitewash every day?

Ben: Do you really like it?

Tom: Sure. It's so exciting.

Ben: Tom, let me do it too.

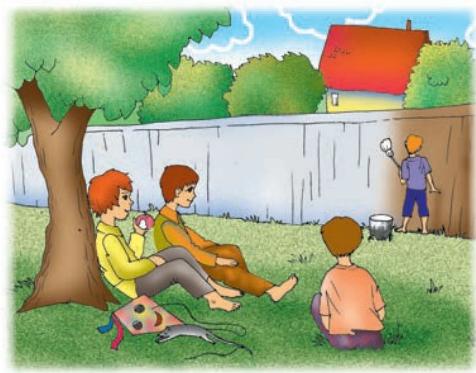
Tom: No, Ben. This is a very important job. I'm afraid you can't do it.

Ben: Please, Tom. I'll give you my apple.

Tom: O.K, Ben, but you must try very hard.

When Ben was tired Tom allowed more boys to whitewash. Billy gave him a kite. Johnny gave him a dead rat.

The other boys also bought the chance to whitewash. Tom had a wonderful time. He rested, had a lot of company and new things and the boys did the work for him. He also discovered a law: a thing that is difficult to get is always more attractive.



7 In pairs, talk about Tom Sawyer.

8 Test yourself. Are you a good reader?

1. Who made Pinocchio?
2. Which planet is the nearest to Earth?
3. What is the capital of the USA?
4. What's the name of a small bear-like Australian animal?
5. What animal has a pocket?
6. What is the title of the book about travels to the countries of Lilliputs and Giants?
7. Who wrote the story about Mowgli?
8. What kind of stories end in a proverb?
9. What is in an encyclopedia?

9 Complete the text with the right past forms of the verbs.

1. One of the most important places for me when I was (be) a child was the public library.
2. It had (have) all kinds of books.
3. I loved (love) to read fairy tales, fables and stories.
4. I especially enjoyed (enjoy) reading adventure books.
5. “The Prince and the Pauper” and “The Treasure Island” were (be) my favourite books.
6. I often slept (sleep) with a book under my pillow.
7. Books helped (help) me a lot.

10 Write 5 sentences about your favourite book.

Lesson Four

The Fourth Lesson

Countries and People

1 Discussion questions.

Why do people like to visit other countries?

Do you like to dream about visiting other countries? Why?

What countries would you like to visit? Why?

2 Look at the countries on the map and learn their names.



3 Read the text and find the countries on the map.

On this map you can see ten different countries. Some, like Moldova, are small. Others, such as Russia, are large. There are very high mountains in Europe, but most of the land is flat. The flat land is very good for farming. The Moldovans have the richest land for farming. People grow grapes in Spain, France, Italy and Moldova. They use grapes to make wine. The French people make more than 300 different kinds of cheese. The Russians have rich supplies of coal, oil, and gas under the ground. Germany, France and Britain have big factories that make cars and computers. Many people go to Romania, Italy and Greece for vacations.

4 Complete the chart with the information from the text.

	Great Britain	Spain	France	Germany	Italy	Poland	Greece	Romania	Moldova	Russia
Land for farming										
Cheese										
Coal, oil and gas										
Grapes										
Big factories										
Vacations										

Pronunciation Guide

Letter Combinations

ar /a:/ Mark, hard;
 ir /ɪ:/ bird, girl, first, third;
 or /ɔ:/ born, form;
 or /ɔ:/ work, word, world;
 er /ɜ:/ verb;
 er /ə/ writer, proverb.

- Read the sentences and find the words with /a:/, /ɔ:/, /ɪ:/, /ə/.

Mark works hard at home.
 There are seven words in this proverb.
 We are not in the third form.

- Read the words and notice the difference.

we – were	see – sir
week – work	fist – first

5 Read and complete the sentences.

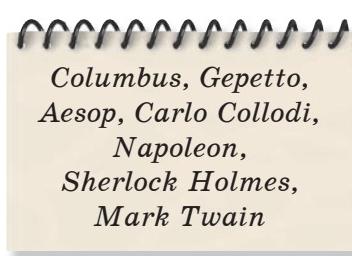
1. Prince Henry lives in England. He is _____.
2. Daria Radu is from Moldova. She is _____.
3. Mark Twain lived in the USA. He was _____.
4. Valentina Tereshcova is a Russian cosmonaut. She is _____.
5. Luciano Pavarotti lived in Italy. He was _____.
6. Victor Hugo lived in France. He was _____.
7. The Grimm brothers were born in Germany. They were _____.
8. Chopin was a famous composer from Poland. He was _____.

6 In pairs, ask and answer questions.

Example: A: Where is Henry from?
B: Great Britain. He is English.
A: What language does he speak?
B: English



7 Add the correct names from the box to complete the sentences.



1. _____ was a detective.
2. _____ made Pinocchio.
3. _____ told many fables.
4. _____ lived in France.
5. _____ discovered America.
6. _____ worked on the Mississippi River.
7. _____ wrote the book about Pinocchio.

8 Ask for permission and respond like this:

A: May I take your ruler, please?
B: Sure you may. /I'm sorry, you may not.

9 Make some classroom rules. Use **must** or **mustn't**.

Example: We must come to school on time.
We mustn't play in the street.

Word Bank

factory (n)
flat (adj)

coal (n)

Remember!

Country	Nationality	Language
Moldova	Moldovan	Romanian
England	English	English
the USA	American	English
Germany	German	German
France	French	French
Italy	Italian	Italian
Romania	Romanian	Romanian
Russia	Russian	Russian
Greece	Greek	Greek
Poland	Polish	Polish

Grammar Guide

We **must** drink a lot of water.
Must you go to school every day?
Pupils **mustn't** be late for classes.

Do you know that...

... English has more words than any other language. There are about 1 million words in English.

Lesson Five

The Fifth Lesson

Around the World

1 Read the paragraphs and speak about the capitals.



Chișinău is about six centuries old. It is situated on the river Bîc. It stands on seven hills.



Paris is more than twenty centuries old. It is situated on the river Seine. It is majestic at any time, in every season.



Moscow is about ten centuries old. It is situated on the Moskva River. Iuri Dolgoruki founded the city.



București is more than five centuries old. It is situated on the river Dâmbovița. It draws its name from an ancient shepherd named Bucur.



Rome is more than twenty-seven centuries old. It is situated on the Tiber River. It stands on seven hills.



Washington is only two centuries old. It is situated on the Potomac River. It is the first carefully planned capital in the world.



London is about twenty centuries old. It is situated on the river Thames. The city was founded by the Romans.

2 In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

1. Which capital is the oldest?
2. Which capital is the youngest?
3. Which capitals are older than Moscow?
4. Is Chișinău older or younger than București?
5. What do all capitals have in common?
6. Which city would you like to visit? Why?

Pronunciation Guide

Silent letters

“**g**” gnaw, gnome;
“**b**” doubt, lamb, climb, comb;
“**t**” listen, Christmas, mustn’t;
“**w**” write, wreath, wrong;
“**h**” shepherd, honour.

- Write the words. Be careful. They all have silent letters.

/daut/ _____
/kəʊm/ _____
/mʌsnt/ _____
/raɪt/ _____
/'grænpa:/ _____

Word Bank

shepherd (n) be situated (v)
found (v)

majestic (adj)
ancient (adj)

3 Match the countries and the capitals:

Example: Athens is the capital of Greece.

4 Complete the sentences.

1. Hans is from Berlin. He speaks _____.
2. Andreas is from Athens. He speaks _____.
3. Luciano is from Rome. He speaks _____.
4. Vanda is from Warsaw. She speaks _____.
5. Charles is from Paris. He speaks _____.
6. Gicu is from Chișinău. He speaks _____.

5 Read the information and guess the names of the monuments.

- a) It's one of the most famous statues in the world. It stands on an island in New York Harbor. The Statue weighs two hundred and twenty-five tons and is forty-six metres tall.
- b) It's a large bell in a clock tower. Londoners hear the sound of the bell every hour.
- c) It is an ancient Russian fortress with several towers and a big clock on one of them.
- d) It is a monument erected in Chișinău in 1840 in honor of the victory over the Turkish invaders.
- e) It is a tower made of metal. It's 300 meters high. It is in the center of Paris.

6 In pairs, talk about the places you visited last summer.

Example: A: Where were you last summer?

B: I visited London.

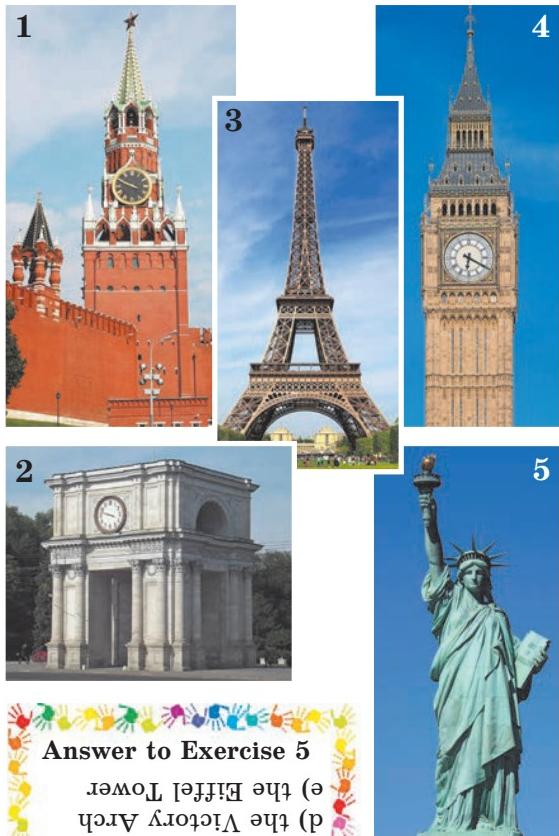
A: Where did you go there?

B: To the museums and to the art galleries. I also went to Regent's park and saw the zoo.

7 Fill in with the right form of the verbs in the Simple Past.

Last summer Mr and Mrs Dupont _____ (visit) London. They _____ (see) the Houses of Parliament and many other buildings. Most of all they _____ (like) the Tower of London. They _____ (go) to many parks. Mrs Dupont _____ (like) the English food. Mr Dupont _____ (spend) a lot of time in the British Museum. Both of them _____ (be) impressed by the famous London museums. They _____ (buy) presents for relatives and friends.

Berlin	France
London	Russia
Paris	Romania
București	Germany
Chișinău	Great Britain
Moscow	Italy
Rome	Moldova



Answer to Exercise 5

- (a) the Statue of Liberty
- (b) Big Ben
- (c) the Kremlin
- (d) the Victoria Arch
- (e) the Eiffel Tower

Lesson Six

The Sixth Lesson

Moldova My love

1 Listen to the dialogue and write the names of the countries.

2 Discussion questions.

Why is Moldova associated with a bunch of grapes?

What is Moldova rich in?

What are the rivers of Moldova?

What is the name of the largest forest in Moldova?

What countries does Moldova border on?

3 Read the text about Moldova and say what makes it special.

Moldova My Love

Moldova is a small and very beautiful country. It looks like a bunch of grapes on the map of Europe. Many people call it a horn of plenty. There are lovely vineyards and orchards here. They are full of delicious grapes and fruits.

We are very proud of the ancient Codri. They keep lots of secrets about the history of this sweet piece of land.

The river Nistru can tell you a lot of legends and tales about our country and its people. The two medieval Moldovan fortresses are on the river Nistru.

Numerous monasteries were built on the Răut and the Nistru rivers, in the woods and other places of rare beauty.

There is one thing that makes Moldova special. It is the wells, that are travellers' best friends. There is nothing better on a hot summer day than the clear and cool water of the wells. Nowhere in the world can you see so many wells along the roads in villages and towns.

Houses in Moldova are another attraction. Moldovans believe that everyone should plant a tree, build a house and dig a well.

The heart of our country is Chișinău, its capital. This white and splendid city is situated on seven hills.

The people of Moldova are very special, too. Kind, hard-working and hospitable, they are also very artistic. Everybody admires our beautiful ballads and doinas.

Pronunciation Guide

Silent letters

“l” chalk, calm, calf

“s” isle, island

“gh” sleigh, high, neighbour

“d” fridge, bridge, grandma, grandpa

- Write the words. Be careful. They all have silent letters.

/frɪdʒ/ _____

/haɪ/ _____

/aɪlənd/ _____

/tʃɔ:k/ _____



Word Bank

woods (n) rare (adj)

beauty (n) medieval (adj)

vineyard (n)

orchard (n)

4 Read and identify the true and false sentences. Correct the false ones.

1. Moldova is in Asia.
2. Moldovans grow a lot of fruits and grapes.
3. The Codri of Moldova are large thick forests with ancient trees.
4. People call the Codri a horn of plenty.
5. The two fortresses of Moldova were built in the XIXth century.
6. The best travellers' friends are the wells along the roads.
7. Moldovans feel it their duty to plant a tree, build a house and dig a well.
8. Chișinău is situated in a valley.

5 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

1. Moldovans _____ beautiful houses.
2. Tourists often admire our _____ vineyards.
3. I always admire the _____ of the orchards in blossom.
4. Moldovan people are kind and _____.
5. Victor's family had a _____ holiday in the mountains.
6. We are proud of our _____ fortresses.
7. Let's go for a walk in the _____.

woods
beauty
build
medieval
hospitable
splendid
lovely

6 Which of these words will you use to complete the spidergram about Moldova ?



1. vineyards
2. orchards
3. mountains
4. villages
5. the Codri
6. wells
7. seas
8. oceans
9. monasteries

7 Find pairs of synonyms.



Grammar Guide

Adjectives + **ly** → Adverbs

rapid	rapidly
glad	gladly
proud	proudly
beautiful	beautifully
happy	happily

8 Make adverbs from adjectives to complete the sentences.

1. The river flows _____ down the valley.
2. The dog runs _____ after the cat.
3. The snail moves _____ along the road.
4. Alan plays _____ in the yard.
5. Tina and Victor sing _____.
6. Tina loves her mother _____.
7. Never speak _____ to your parents.

rude,
quick,
rapid,
slow,
happy,
beautiful,
dear

9 Write 5 sentences about your native place.

Lesson Seven

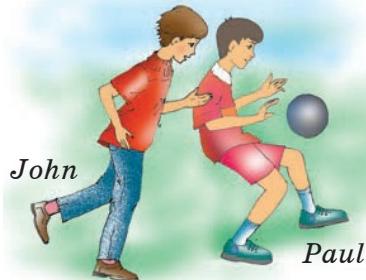
The Seventh Lesson

An Enjoyable Weekend

1 Discussion questions.

1. What do people usually do at weekends?
2. How did you spend your last weekend?
3. How would you like to spend your weekends?

2 Ask and answer questions about the children's weekend.



It was fun.
We played football
and we won.

Oh, not very exciting.
I just stayed at home
and helped my parents
in the garden.



It was terrible.
I stayed in bed with fever.



It was great.
My parents and I visited
my grandparents, and I
played with the lambs.



Oh, pretty quiet.
I just worked
around the
house.

3 Complete the conversations with the verbs in the past tense.

1. A: What _____ (do) you at weekend?
B: I _____ (go) to a movie. It _____ (be) terrific!
2. A: How _____ (be) your weekend?
B: It _____ (be) great! I _____ (meet) my friends
on Saturday and we _____ (have) a nice time.
3. A: How _____ (spend) you your last weekend?
B: Oh, I _____ (stay) at home and _____ (work)
in the garden.

Pronunciation Guide

y { /ai/ by, cry, fly, my, sky, why, rhyme;
/ɪ/ many, very, sorry, story, study;
/j/ yes, year, yesterday.

- Read the sentences. Notice different pronunciations of **y**.

Why don't you try to recite my rhyme?
The boys say they are very sorry about
the way they played yesterday.

Word Bank

cartoon (n)	enjoyable (adj)
fever (n)	terrible (adj)
pool (n)	terrific (adj)

4 In pairs, talk about your last weekend.

Example: A: How was your weekend?

B: It was...

5 Victor spent his last weekend at his grandparents'. Say what he did and what he didn't do there.

Example: Victor didn't play computer games because his grandparents don't have a computer.

6 Complete the text with verbs in the Simple Past and say what Tina and her parents did last weekend.

Last weekend Tina and her parents _____ the noisy city. They _____ very busy.

This is what they _____.

On Saturday they _____ their flat.

Mother _____ some delicious cakes.

Father _____ tickets for a theatre play.

Tina _____ her homework.

On Sunday they _____ to the theatre.

After the play they _____ in the Children's Park. They _____ at a cafe for ice-cream.

not leave
be
do
clean
cook
buy
do
go
walk
stop



7 Say what Tina and Victor didn't do.

Example: Last Sunday Victor visited his grandparents.

Tina didn't visit her grandparents.

1. Tina saw a new play at the theatre.
Victor _____ a play at the theatre.
2. Victor played football with his friends.
Tina _____ football.
3. Tina made cakes. Victor _____ cakes.
4. Tina went to the Children's Park.
Victor _____ to the Children's Park.
5. Tina took pictures.
Victor _____ pictures.

8 Discuss whose weekend was more interesting, Victor's or Tina's. Think of the advantages and disadvantages of spending the weekend in town and in the country.

9 In pairs, talk about what you usually do on your day off. Use the expressions on the right.

read comics	swim in the pool
play games	write letters
play football	visit relatives
go to the library	watch cartoons
play the piano	go to the sports club

10 Write about: a. what you did last weekend; b. which is the best way of spending a weekend.



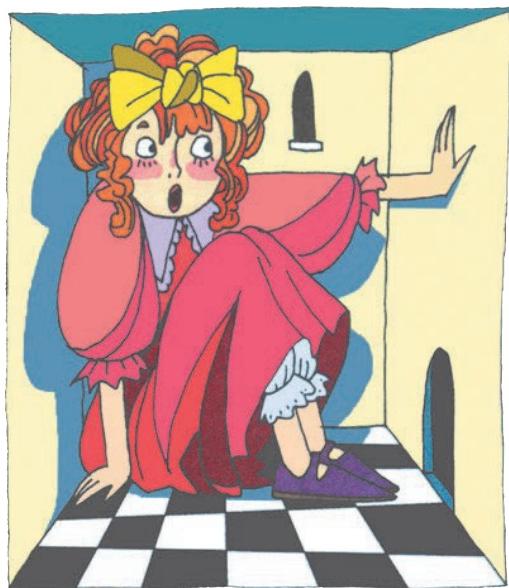
Reading Together

1 Answer the questions.

1. Do you recognize the character in the picture?
2. Did you read the book “Alice in Wonderland”?
3. Who is the author of the book?

2 Read the text and say what happened to Alice.

Alice in Wonderland



Alice saw a very little door. She opened it with a little key and looked through it into a very beautiful garden. She could see a lot of flowers and grass and she wanted to get there. But the door was too small.

“Why can’t I become smaller?” Alice asked. She looked at the glass table. There was a little bottle on it.

She read the note on the bottle: “Drink me”. Alice drank it and it was very nice.

“Oh! My feet are much smaller”, Alice said.

She went to the door, but she couldn’t open it as she was too small. She couldn’t get the key from the glass table. Alice saw a little glass box with a small cake in it. She ate the cake and grew very big. She opened the door but she couldn’t go through it and she began to cry. She cried and cried. Suddenly she saw a rabbit. He had very clean white gloves in one

hand and a fan in his other hand. Alice wanted to ask him for help, but the Rabbit ran away. His gloves and the fan fell from his hands. Alice took the fan and began to fan herself. She became small again.

“I’m so small that I can go through the door”, Alice thought. She ran towards it but fell into the pool of her tears.

Do you know these words?

fan (n)	glass (n)
tear (n)	pool (n)
through (prep)	towards (prep)

3 Correct the sentences.

1. Alice saw a beautiful palace through the little door.
2. She was afraid to go there.
3. The key to the door was on the floor.
4. Alice didn’t like the drink.
5. Alice ate the cake and grew very small.
6. The Rabbit wanted to help Alice.
7. Alice broke the fan.

4 Read the sentences in correct order.

Alice wanted to ask the Rabbit for help.
She couldn't get the key from the glass table.
Suddenly she saw a white Rabbit.
The Rabbit ran away.
Alice grew very small.
The Rabbit had a fan in one hand.
Alice ate the cake and grew very big. She began to cry.



5 Complete the sentences with one of the following words.

become

from

too

fan

again

bottle

glass

help

through

1. Alice opened the door and looked _____ it.
2. The door was _____ small.
3. Why can't I _____ smaller?
4. There was a little _____ on it.
5. She couldn't get the key _____ the glass table.
6. Alice saw a little _____ box.
7. The Rabbit had a _____ in one hand.
8. Alice wanted to ask the Rabbit for _____.
9. She became small _____.

6 Write the questions to the answers.

1. What _____ ?
Alice saw a beautiful garden through the door.
2. Where _____ ?
Alice went to the door.
3. Why _____ ?
Alice ate the cake and grew very big.

4. How _____ ?
Alice opened the door with a little key.
5. Who _____ ?
Alice could see flowers in the garden.
6. Where _____ ?
She fell into a pool of tears.

7 Fill in with the correct articles. Say why L. Carrol wrote "Alice in Wonderland".

Lewis Carrol, ____ author of ____ book "Alice in Wonderland" lived in England. He was ____ university professor of Mathematics. He had ____ friend, and his friend had three daughters: Laurine, Alice and Edith. Laurine was six, Alice was four and Edith was two years old. Lewis Carrol wrote "Alice in Wonderland" as ____ present for Alice.

Round Up

1 Correct the sentences.

1. A short story about fairies and other magical people is a **detective story**.
2. An exciting story about dangerous journeys and experiences is a **fable**.
3. A short story that teaches a moral lesson, in which animals or objects speak is a **fairy tale**.
4. A story in which there is usually a murder is a **legend**.
5. A story which tells us about great events and people in ancient times is an **adventure story**.

2 Say what types of literature these titles are.

Example: "Cinderella" is a fairy tale.

Fables

Adventure stories

Detective stories

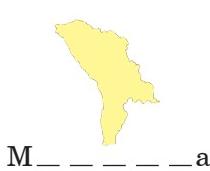
Fairy tales

"Cinderella", "Vreau să știu",
"Sherlock Holmes",
"The Ant and the Grasshopper",
"The Wizard of Oz", "Treasure Island",
"Gulliver's Travels",
"The Lion and the Fox",
"The Adventures of Pinocchio"

3 Talk to your deskmate about the book you read last.

- What is the title of the book?
- To what type of literature does it refer?
- Who is the author?
- Who are the main characters?
- What impressed you in the book?

4 Look at the maps and write the names of the countries. Name the capitals of the countries. Speak about each capital.



M _ _ _ _ _ a



G _ _ _ t
B _ _ _ _ n



F _ _ _ _ e



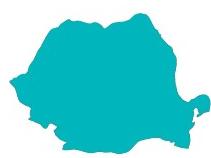
S _ _ _ n



G _ _ _ _ y



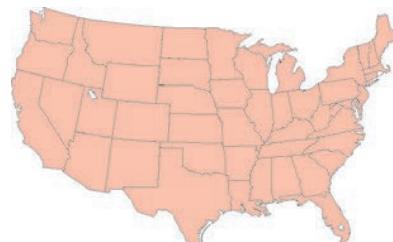
I _ _ _ y



R _ _ _ _ a



P _ _ _ d



The _ _ _

5 Complete the sentences with the names of the monuments in the pictures.

1. _____ is in New York Harbor.
2. _____ is in Chișinău.
3. _____ is in Moscow.
4. _____ is in Paris.
5. _____ is in London.



B	U	C	U	R	E	S	T	I	W
B	W	P	D	B	R	I	D	M	A
E	A	A	E	E	C	W	W	O	T
C	R	R	O	R	L	I	N	S	H
U	S	I	M	L	O	N	I	C	E
W	A	S	H	I	N	G	T	O	N
E	W	L	N	N	D	O	P	W	S
S	N	T	O	R	O	M	E	A	P
C	H	I	S	I	N	A	U	A	K

6 Find the names of the capitals in the crossword puzzle.

7 Check your memory. Complete the text about Mark Twain.

Mark Twain, a famous American writer, was born in _____. He came from a _____ family and life was hard. He left school when he was _____. He went to work as a riverboat _____. Later, he worked on _____. He began to write _____. His books became very popular in _____. Mark Twain's real name was _____.

8 Read and finish the story.

Cinderella lived in an old house with her two ugly sisters. One evening her two sisters went to a big party at the palace. Cinderella stayed at home and worked in the kitchen. She was unhappy. Then a fairy came and gave her a wish. Cinderella wished to go to the party; and she did. She met a prince at the party and danced with him. She left the party at twelve o'clock, but she lost one of her glass shoes. The prince found the shoe and the next day he started looking for the girl...

9 PROJECT WORK.

Invent a country and a capital. Make up a story about them.

Lesson One

The First Lesson

I Have Done It

1 Look at the pictures and read the sentences below.



I have just opened the window. I am doing my morning exercises now.



My brother has already done his morning exercises. He is brushing his teeth.



My mother has already washed. She is cooking breakfast now.



My father has already brushed his teeth. He is washing now.



My grandparents have already had breakfast. They are working in the garden now.

Pronunciation Guide

• Read the words and notice the difference.

/ɪ/	-	/i:/	/ɪ/	-	/e/
it	-	eat	fill	-	fell
live	-	leave	lift	-	left
grin	-	green	sit	-	set
slip	-	sleep	tin	-	ten

Grammar Guide

Present Perfect

Affirmative

I			
You	have		
We		just (already)	
They			drunk milk.
He			
She	has		
It			

Negative

I			
You		haven't	
We			drunk milk.
They			yet.
He			
She	hasn't		
It			

Interrogative

Have	I you we they		
Has	he she it	already	drunk milk?

2 Fill in with **have** or **has**.

- I _____ done my homework.
- He _____ read the text.
- They _____ learned the poem.
- Mother _____ cooked dinner.
- Father _____ repaired the TV set.
- We _____ written a dictation.
- The children _____ played with the dog.

3 Respond to the following requests.

Use **just** or **already**.

Example: Air the room.

I have just aired the room.

- Dust the books.
- Arrange the books in the bookcase.
- Write down your homework.
- Translate the article.
- Clean your shoes.

4 Match a line in A with a line in B. Read the sentences.

A

Mary is crying because
Tim's excited because
John's happy because
Joe's sad because
Simon's laughing because
Ann's mother is worried because
Meg is pleased because

- his parents have bought him a computer.
- his friend hasn't come to his party yet.
- someone has just told him a joke.
- she has lost her pet dog.
- he has just won a chess game.
- she has already done her homework.
- her daughter hasn't come home yet.

B

5 Write the verbs in brackets in the Present Perfect Tense.

1. Tina _____ (come) to Victor's place.
2. Tina's sister _____ (not come) to Victor's place.
3. Victor's father _____ (read) all his books.
4. Victor _____ (read) "Robin Hood".
5. Tina _____ (not read) "Robin Hood".
6. Victor's father _____ (write) a story about children.
7. Victor's mother _____ (not write) a story about children.

Remember!

wash	- washed	- washed
open	- opened	- opened
cook	- cooked	- cooked
do	- did	- done
read	- read	- read
write	- wrote	- written
have	- had	- had
make	- made	- made
be	- was/were	- been

6 In pairs, ask and answer questions about what you have done today.

1. Have you done your morning exercises?
2. Have you brushed your teeth?
3. Have you washed with cold water?
4. Have you had breakfast?
5. Have you combed your hair?
6. Have you brushed your shoes?

7 Interview your classmates and find who has ever seen a snake, an elephant, a camel, a crocodile, a wolf, a bear, a fox, a tiger, a panda.

Example: Have you ever seen a snake? – Yes, I have/No, I haven't.

Report your findings to the class.

Example: Tudor has seen a snake, a wolf and a camel.

8 Find out who has read these books. Write sentences like this:

Vicky has read "Treasure Island".

She hasn't read "Alice in Wonderland" yet.



Lesson Two

The Second Lesson

Have You Ever ... ?

1 Discussion questions.

Why do people travel?

Do you like to travel? Why/Why not?

2 Read the text and say why most people prefer to travel by train.

Travelling

People can use different means of transport.



The bicycle is the cheapest.



The motorcycle is also cheap but it is not good for long distances.

With a car people can travel comfortably for long distances and they don't get very tired.



Beautiful and comfortable ships cross seas and oceans from one continent to another.



Planes carry passengers very quickly to various parts of the world. Yet, many people believe that the best means of transport is the train. They like to sit comfortably in the train and admire nature through the window. If they are hungry they may have their meals in the dining-car. If they travel at a long distance they buy tickets in a sleeper. Train lovers like to meet new people on the train and talk to them. Most people prefer to travel by through trains. People go to a booking office to get tickets or book them online. They may buy single or return tickets.

3 Read the text again and complete the chart with information about means of transport.

bike	motorcycle	car	train	ship	plane
the cheapest

4 a) Make a list of places you have visited. Write when you visited them. Report to the class.

Example: Chișinău 2013/Soroca 2011;

I have already visited Chișinău, and Soroca.

I visited Chișinău in 2013. I visited Soroca in 2011.

b) Make a list of places you haven't visited yet. Report to the class.

Example: New York, Paris.

I haven't visited New York, Paris yet.

Pronunciation Guide

- Read the words and notice the difference.

/e/	/ei/
let	late
get	gate
pen	pain
wet	wait
pepper	paper

- Learn the rhyme. Practise it with different names.

Rain, rain, go away.
Come again another day.
Little Johnny wants
to play.

Word Bank

ocean (n)
travelling (n)
distance (n)
motorcycle (n)
dining-car (n)
booking office (n)
means of transport (n)
single/return ticket (n)
through train

5 In pairs, ask and answer the questions to complete the Travel Questionnaire.

Example: Have you ever travelled by plane? – Yes, I have.
When was it? – Two years ago.



1. *Have you ever travelled by ship?*
When was it?

3. *Have you ever travelled by car?*
When was it?

2. *Have you ever travelled by train?*
When was it?

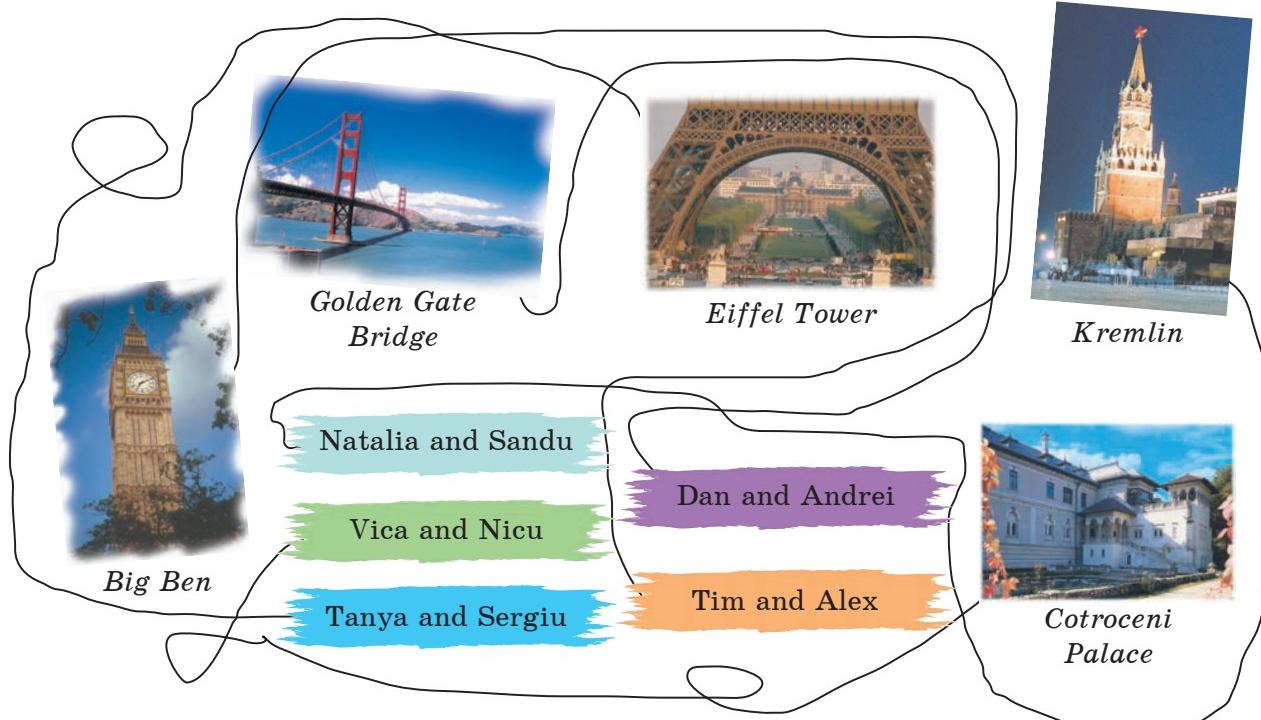
4. *Have you ever travelled by motorcycle?*
When was it?

6 In pairs, find out where your deskmate has been and when he/she went there.

Example: A: Have you ever been to Oxford?
B: Yes, I have.
A: When did you go there?
B: In 2014.

7 Victor's classmates have made imaginary trips. Find out where.

Example: Kate has been to London.
She saw Buckingham Palace there.



8 In pairs, ask and answer questions about the pictures above.

Example: A: Has Vica been to Bucureşti?
B: Yes, she has.
A: What did she see there?
B: She saw Cotroceni Palace.

9 Write 5 sentences about the place you have recently visited.

Lesson Three

The Third Lesson

An Interesting Trip

- 1 In pairs, talk about how you like to travel. Use the words in the box.

Example: A: We always travel by plane.
B: Why? It's expensive.
A: But it's very quick and convenient.

cheap dangerous comfortable quick
expensive safe pleasant noisy
interesting exciting slow convenient

- 2 Read the dialogue and say what Amanda has learned about Edinburgh monuments.

Amanda: I am so glad we have seen Edinburgh Castle. I liked it very much.

Mrs Taylor: It is the oldest and the most popular historical monument in Scotland. Where shall we go tomorrow?

Mr Taylor: What about the Writers' Museum? We'll see there the portraits and books of Scotland's most famous writers.

Amanda: What writers?

Mr Taylor: Walter Scott, Robert Burns and Robert Louis Stevenson. The Scottish people are very proud of them.

Mrs Taylor: On the way to the museum we'll see a modest, and yet one of the best known monuments in Edinburgh. I think you will really like it.

Mr Taylor: Do you mean Bobby's monument?

Mrs Taylor: Yes. Bobby was a shepherd's dog. It was very devoted. After its master's death it stayed near the grave for fourteen years until it died too.

Amanda: Wow! It's longer than my whole life.

Pronunciation Guide

- Read the words and the sentences. Notice the difference.

/e/	- /æ/
bed	- bad
head	- had
men	- man
pen	- pan
pet	- pat
said	- sad

1. That's my pen.
That's my pan.
2. It's a good bet.
It's a good bat.
3. He wants to pet it.
He wants to pat it.

Word Bank

trip (n)	turn off (v)
master (n)	
convenient (adj)	
on the way to	

- 3 Look at the list of things to do and say what the Taylors have already done and what they haven't done yet.

Things to do:

buy tickets	✓	turn off the gas	✓
pack suitcases	✓	close the windows	
call a taxi	✓	say goodbye to their friends	
do shopping	✓	take the rubbish out	



4 Listen to the dialogue and write what Amanda has finally put in her suitcase.

5 What will the Taylors do next? What will they not do?

Example: They will walk about the city.
They will not watch television.

6 Look at the pictures and say what the Taylors will do in these places in Edinburgh. Use the expressions below.

Writers' Museum



*learn about three Scottish writers;
see their portraits and manuscripts;
buy books*

Bobby's Monument



*listen to the story
about Bobby;
buy postcards*

Edinburgh Castle



*walk about the Castle;
take pictures;
learn about the history of the Castle*

7 In pairs, ask and answer questions. Use the words below.

Example: A: Will you go to Edinburgh in the summer?
B: Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

- travel by plane • visit your relatives
- travel by car • take pictures
- visit London • buy books

8 Write the correct form of the verbs in the Present Perfect or Simple Future.

1. Anna _____ (not visit) Kiev yet.
2. She _____ (go) there next summer.
3. Dinu _____ already _____ (be) to Paris.
4. Ada _____ (visit) her friend next week.
5. My parents _____ never _____ (travel) by ship.
6. They _____ (buy) tickets tomorrow.
7. My friend _____ just _____ (come) from London.

Grammar Guide

Simple Future

Affirmative

I			
You			
He/She		will	
We			travel
They			by train.

Negative

I			
You			
He/She		will not (won't)	
We			travel
They			by plane.

Interrogative

Will	I you he/she we they	travel by car?
------	----------------------------------	-------------------

9 Write 5 sentences about the journey you will make in the summer.

Lesson Four

The Fourth Lesson

The World of Sport

1 Discussion questions.

Why do people do sports?
What sports do you know?
Which is your favourite sport? Why?

2 Read the text and write down the names of sports used in it. Draw a spidergram. Add other names of sports you know.

Favourite Sports

Victor loves many sports, but best of all – football. His grandfather was a good footballer and Victor wants to be a great footballer. He likes to read about well-known football players.

Three times a week he goes to the stadium and plays football. He also plays chess with his father.

Victor's brother Alex is good at many kinds of sports. When he was at school he played badminton and went riding. He also liked to play tennis. He plays tennis for his University.

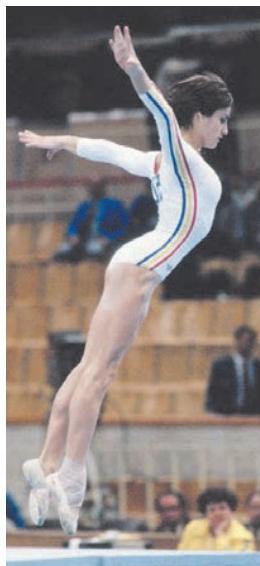
At the University he began to play baseball.

Baseball is a very popular game in the USA. It is a team game with nine players on a team. The equipment is very simple: a ball and a bat.

Victor's mother is very fond of gymnastics. She has always admired Nadea Comaneci who won four gold medals at the age of fourteen.

All the members of Victor's family are fond of fishing. They go fishing in summer and autumn.

Many people believe that sports are good for their health. They are an athletic family, aren't they?



3 Correct the sentences.

1. Victor wants to be a great swimmer.
2. He goes to the stadium four times a week.
3. He plays basketball there.
4. Cycling is his favourite sport.
5. Victor's uncle was a famous footballer.
6. Alex swims for the University.
7. Everybody in Victor's family likes volleyball.
8. Victor's mother is fond of baseball.
9. The Parkers go fishing all the year round.

Pronunciation Guide

- Read the words and notice the difference.

/ɒ/	– /əʊ/
cot	– coat
clock	– cloak
got	– goat
not	– note
hop	– hope

Word Bank

baseball (n)	athletic (adj)
bat (n)	
team (n)	
player (n)	
gymnastics (n)	
puck (n)	
outdoor/indoor sport (n)	
equipment (n)	

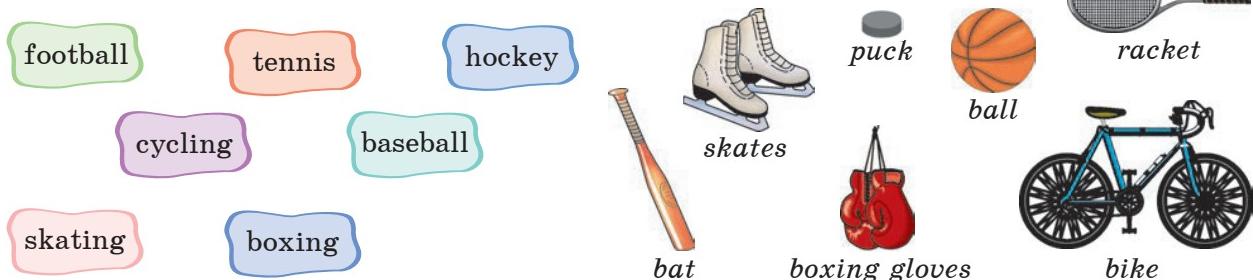
4 In pairs, ask and answer the questions about yourself and your family.

1. Do you like tennis?
2. Have you ever played football?
3. Does your father like sports?
4. Has he ever played volleyball?
5. Has your mother ever played badminton?
6. Have you and your father ever gone fishing?
7. Is your sister/brother good at sports?

5 Match the sport with the required equipment and make up sentences.

Example: A bat is for baseball.

We can't play baseball if we don't have a bat.

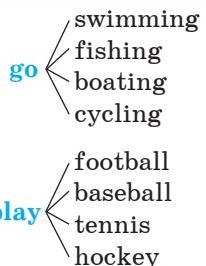


6 In pairs, talk about the sports you do and the equipment you need.

7 Fill in with the right form of **play** and **go**.

1. I often _____ volleyball.
2. My grandmother never _____ fishing.
3. We haven't _____ baseball yet.
4. Have you ever _____ hockey?
5. People seldom _____ boating in winter.
6. Dinu _____ cycling when he was at school.
7. Victor _____ football very well.

Remember!



8 Complete the following tag questions and respond to them.

1. Baseball is a very popular sport in the USA, ____?
2. Baseball is a team game, ____?
3. Hockey, volleyball and tennis are all sports, ____?
4. Chess is an indoor game, ____?
5. Football and baseball are outdoor games, ____?
6. Playing the piano is not a sport, ____?
7. Fishing and cycling are not indoor sports, ____?

9 Write 5 sentences about your favourite sport.

Grammar Guide

Victor **is** fond of football, **isn't he?**
Yes, he is.

He **is not** fond of gymnastics, **is he?**
No, he isn't.

They **are** fishing now, **aren't they?**
Yes, they are.

They **are not** playing chess, **are they?**
No, they aren't.

Lesson Five

The Fifth Lesson

School Clothes

1 Discussion questions.

Is it good to wear a uniform in school? Why/Why not?
What uniform would you like to wear?
Do English schoolchildren wear uniforms?

2 Read the letter and say what clothes pupils wear in Silvia's school.

Dear Amanda,

I was very glad to get your letter. I learned a lot about schools in England. I like that your school has its colour and I like your uniform. It's a good thing to wear uniforms in school, isn't it?

We don't wear uniforms in my school.

Our school has its badge. It looks like this.

We all feel proud to wear it. Our school is one of the best in our town.

When I go to school, I usually wear a blouse and a short skirt, tights and shoes. Some girls wear trousers or jeans. We also wear blazers. When it's cold we put on warm woolen sweaters. In winter, I wear a coat or an anorak, a scarf, a woollen cap and boots. Boys usually wear shirts, trousers or jeans, socks and shoes. They also wear jackets or jumpers. Some boys like to wear ties, too.

That is all for the present. Hope to hear from you soon.

My best regards to your parents.

Love from
Silvia.



3 Match the parts to make complete sentences.

I was so glad
I like that
We wear
Some girls wear
In winter we
Many boys like
When it's cold
My best regards

put on woolen sweaters.
uniforms in my school.
we wear coats or anoraks.
your school has its colour.
to your parents.
trousers or jeans.
to get your letter.
to wear ties too.

Pronunciation Guide

- Read the words and notice the difference.

/p/ – /b/	/k/ – /g/
pig – big	cap – gap
pie – buy	cold – gold
cap – cab	coat – goat
curl – girl	

- Learn the rhyme

I know a little girl
Who has a little curl
Right in the middle of her forehead.

When she is good,
She is very, very good.
But when she is bad
She is horrid.

Word Bank

jumper (n) put on (v)
woollen (adj)
best regards to...

- 4** Write the words from the box in the correct column. Make up sentences with the words from the Plural column.

Singular	Plural
shirt	shorts

shirt, dress, shorts, jacket,
stockings, hat, jeans, skirt, T-shirt,
blazer, trousers, tie, shoes, sweater,
anorak, scarf, gloves, jumper,
socks, blouse, tights

- 5** Play the game “Odd-Man-Out”.

1. coat, T-shirt, anorak, parka;
2. shoes, dress, blouse, skirt;
3. slippers, sandals, scarf, boots;

4. shirt, stockings, trousers, jeans;
5. shorts, straw hat, T-shirt, woolly cap.

- 6** Choose a picture of a child and describe him/her and his/her clothes. Your classmates will guess the picture.



- 7** In pairs, talk about your clothes.

- 8 a)** Complete the sentences.

Example: Tina wants a summer dress, doesn't she?

1. Boys wear shirts, _____?
2. You like uniforms, _____?
3. They prefer jeans, _____?
4. Mother buys clothes for us, _____?
5. Nick cleans his shoes, _____?

- b)** In pairs, ask and answer similar questions.

- 9** Write a letter to your pen-friend about your school rules and clothes.

Grammar Guide

Tina likes her presents,
doesn't she?

Yes, she does.

Pupils wear uniforms,
don't they?

Yes, they do.

Lesson Six

The Sixth Lesson

A Space Trip

1 Answer the questions.

Do you have plans for 2026?
Do you want to fly into space?
Do you agree to prepare for the flight?
How should you prepare for the flight?

2 Read the advertisement and say what is different in space.

A Trip Into Space? Why Not?

The International Space Travel Agency (ISTA) has announced a five-day space flight for 2026. Volunteers must get ready for the trip.



If you want to fly into space you must fill in an application form and provide a medical certificate which will show that you are in perfect health.

This is why you should run and swim a lot, do aerobics and press-ups. To be healthy you must not only exercise a lot but also eat healthy food.

Ten days before the flight you will meet the other travellers and visit the space ship. The instructor will answer all your questions.

In space you will not weigh anything. You will walk on the floor, on the walls and on the ceiling. You will learn how to eat, drink, wash and sleep. All these things are very different in space. You will take pictures of the Earth and try to find our country. You will see continents, oceans, seas, lakes, rivers and mountains.

When you are back on Earth you will spend two days in the space centre where doctors will examine you. Then you will go home.

Write to ISTA to get more information.

3 Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

win, healthy, space, flight, certificate, volunteer

1. A person who wants to do something is a _____.
2. To be the best means to _____.
3. Food that is good for your health is called _____.
4. In _____ you can walk on the walls and on the ceiling.
5. A journey by plane is called a _____.
6. You need a medical _____ to show that you are healthy.

Pronunciation Guide

- Read the words and notice the difference.

/t/ - /ð/	/t/ - /θ/
ten - then	tin - thin
tick - thick	
/d/ - /ð/	/tree - three
day - they	tent - tenth

- Learn the rhyme

Home is the nicest place to be
With father, and mother, and
 baby and me.
With Skipper, our dog, and
 Smokey, our cat.
Oh, no place could ever be
 nicer than that.

Word Bank

space (n)	weight (n)
aerobics (n)	application (n)
certificate (n)	flight (n)
instructor (n)	press-ups (n)
spacesuit (n)	volunteer (n)
spaceship (n)	Earth (n)
international (adj)	

- 4** Sandy is planning to take a holiday in space. What food will you advise him to eat and what food won't you advise him to eat?

Example: I think Sandy should eat oranges, fish ...
I think he shouldn't eat lots of chocolate, ...

- 5** Your deskmate is preparing for a space trip. In pairs, talk about what he will take with him. The words in the box will help you.

Example: A: Will you take money into space?
B: No, I won't need money there.
But I will take a spacesuit.

a parrot, a camera,
a radio, books, a watch,
a pen, a spacesuit,
vitamins

- 6** David, Alex, Mary and Cathy want to travel to space. Read the texts and say who you think will be chosen.



David runs and swims, reads a lot, is seldom ill, always washes himself with cold water.



Alex doesn't like to exercise, reads a lot, is often ill, moves very slowly.



Mary plays the piano, eats a lot of cookies, likes to sleep, seldom travels.



Cathy is fond of sports, gets up early, eats a lot of fruits and vegetables, never needs to go to a doctor.

- 7** In pairs, ask and answer questions to fill in the application form for a space trip.

- 8** Complete the sentences with **will** or **won't**. Make up a similar dialogue. Act it out.

A: How ____ you prepare for the space trip?

B: I ____ exercise a lot.

A: ____ you play chess every day?

B: No, I _____. But I ____ swim every day.

- 9** Choose the right form of the verbs and write the complete sentences.

1. Jane and Bob (want, wants) to travel to Italy.
2. She hasn't (buy, bought) tickets yet.

APPLICATION FORM for ISTA	
1.	Name _____.
2.	Date of birth _____.
3.	Place of birth _____.
4.	Health: Perfect <input type="checkbox"/> Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Height _____. Weight _____.
7.	Favourite sports _____.
8.	Favourite food _____.
9.	Hobbies _____.

3. She (is, are) at the Travel Agency.
4. She (is buying, bought) airplane tickets.
5. Jane (will come, come) home late.

Summer Holidays

1 Answer the questions.

When do you have your long holidays?
 When do you eat plenty of cherries?
 When do you swim in lakes and rivers?
 When do you stay with your grandparents for months?
 When do you go to the seaside or mountains?

2 Victor and Tina are having a Skype chat. Read the dialogue. Say why Victor and Tina like summer best.

Tina: I like summer best. And you?

Victor: It's my favourite season, too. We can eat fresh corn from grandad's garden, greens and plenty of fruits.

Tina: Summer is the best season for picnics, isn't it?

Victor: Yes, it is. We also eat lots of barbecue in summer. And picnics always go with fruits and home-made ice-cream. You like ice-cream, don't you?

Tina: I like ice-cream, I like the hot sun, and I like to go barefoot and be warm all the time. I prefer summer to any other season of the year.

Victor: I have a lot of plans for the summer. I am going to visit my grandfather and help him on the farm. Then, my parents and I are going to spend two weeks at the seaside. What are you going to do in the summer?

Tina: First, I am going to a summer camp and I am going to meet some old friends there. Next, I am going to visit my cousin who lives in the USA. I feel so excited about it.

3 Identify the false sentences. Correct them.

1. Victor and Tina like summer best.
2. They can eat quinces from daddy's garden in summer.
3. Victor is going to help his cousin on the farm.
4. Victor is going to spend two weeks in the mountains.
5. Tina is going to meet her old friends at the summer camp.
6. Tina's cousin lives in Italy.
7. Victor and Tina are going to have an exciting vacation.

4 Interview your deskmate about what he/she is going to do in the summer. Report your findings to the class.

Pronunciation Guide

- Read the words and notice the difference.

/s/ – /θ/

sin – thin

sick – thick

sing – thing

mouse – mouth

/eɪ/ – /eə/ /ɪə/ – /eə/

stays – stairs

ear – air

pay – pair

hear – hair

Word Bank

greens (n)	chat (n)
barbecue (n)	

home-made (adj)
barefoot (adj)

prefer (v)

5 Guess what Victor and Tina will do in the summer. Use the given words and word combinations.

Example: I think Tina will go to the seaside because she likes sunbathing.

go swimming pick mushrooms
go boating visit relatives and friends go to the seaside
go hiking read books go to the mountains
go fishing play games go to a summer camp.



6 Read the texts and guess which one is about Victor and which one is about Tina. Say what they usually do in summer.

Text One

Summer is a wonderful season. It brings the longest holidays. I always enjoy my summer holidays. I visit my grandparents and cousins, who live in the village. It's so exciting to play games on the river bank, and swim and sunbathe, and go barefoot. I like to go to a summer camp, too. Last summer I made some friends there. They live in different parts of England. This summer I'm going to a summer camp again. I hope to meet my friends and have a good time together.

Text Two

Summer is my favourite season. It's the time when I stay with my grandparents in Codreanca. It's a beautiful village with hospitable people. My grandfather is a woodman and he knows a lot of interesting things about the wildlife of the forest. He teaches me how to find out the age of a tree, how to recognize a bird by its song, how to pick good mushrooms. It helps me understand nature better. I love to spend my summer holidays in the midst of nature.

7 Find someone who is going to ...

the mountains
a summer camp
the seaside
for a picnic
sunbathe

swim in the river
pick mushrooms
help grandparents
read books
visit his/her cousins
work in the garden

8 Write the correct prepositions and act out the dialogue.

A: Have you ever been ____ a summer camp?

B: Yes, I have. I usually go ____ a summer camp in the Codrii.

A: That's great. Do you go ____ car or ____ bus ?

B: By car. On our way to the camp we drive ____ the Codrii.

A: It's a beautiful sight, isn't it?

B: Yes, it is. I like our Codrii very much. I'm proud ____ them.

through,
to, by,
to, by,
of



Reading Together

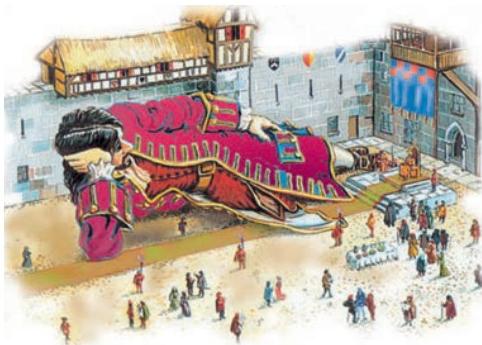
1 Discussion questions.

Do you like to read about travels? Why/Why not?

Which is your favourite book about travels?

What other books about travels do you know?

2 Read the text and say why you think Gulliver survived his travels.



Gulliver's Travels

Gulliver always wanted to travel and he studied navigation. After four years of hard learning Gulliver began to work on a ship. One day there was a great storm. The ship broke to pieces. Gulliver and five other men got into a boat. But the boat was small and soon turned over. Gulliver could swim very well and he swam to the shore. His companions couldn't swim and were drowned.

Gulliver found himself in a country where very small people lived. The name of the country was Lilliput. The little people were afraid of Gulliver. They called him the Man-Mountain. Soon they saw that Gulliver was kind and didn't want to harm them. They liked him very much. Gulliver lived there for two years and then came back to England.

Gulliver's second travel began very well. However, after some time at sea, a strong wind began to blow and they fought it for twenty days. When the wind stopped, the captain of the ship did not know where they were. They had enough food, the ship was strong, but there was no drinking water. Soon they saw an island and the captain sent some men in a small boat to get water from there. Gulliver was in the boat too. On the island Gulliver did not go with the sailors. When he came back to the place where he thought the boat was, he saw that the sailors were in the boat on the way to the ship. Gulliver looked around and saw some giants. He understood that it was a country of giants.

3 In pairs, discuss the answers to the following questions.

1. Why did Gulliver study navigation?
2. Why did their boat turn over?
3. Why were the Lilliputs afraid of Gulliver?
4. Why didn't the sailors wait for Gulliver?

Do you know these words?

navigation (n)	turn over (v)
lilliput (n)	drown (v)
piece (n)	
shore (n)	enough (adv)
companion (n)	
sailor (n)	

4 Correct the sentences.

1. Gulliver studied business.
2. Gulliver got to an island during his first travel.
3. Gulliver became the captain of the ship.
4. He met Lilliputs on the island.
5. Gulliver couldn't swim very well.
6. The giants called Gulliver the Man-Mountain.
7. The sailors waited for Gulliver.

5 Complete the sentences, using the words from the box.

1. Gulliver began to work on a _____.
2. One day, there was a great _____.
3. Gulliver swam to the _____.
4. The little people were _____ of Gulliver.
5. A strong wind began to _____.
6. They had _____ food.
7. They went to get _____ water.

shore, afraid, blow,
enough, drinking,
storm, doctor

6 Choose the best answer to complete the definitions.

1. Very bad weather with strong winds, rain and thunder is a _____.
a) navigation b) storm c) fog
2. When people die in the water they are _____.
a) killed b) murdered c) drowned
3. A person who goes with you for a trip is called a _____.
a) friend b) colleague c) companion
4. _____ are very small people.
a) Lilliputs b) Giants c) Children
5. An _____ is a piece of land surrounded by water.
a) island b) continent c) country
6. Sailors work on a _____.
a) island b) ship c) train
7. Giants are very _____ people.
a) big b) kind c) funny

7 Write the questions to the answers.

1. What _____? Gulliver wanted to study navigation.
2. When _____? The ship broke to pieces during a storm.
3. How many _____? Six people got into a boat.
4. Why _____? The sailors were drowned because they couldn't swim well.
5. Who _____? The Lilliputs called Gulliver the Man-Mountain.
6. Where _____? Gulliver lived in the Lilliput country for two years.

8 Replace the underlined pronoun in the sentences with the correct nouns.

1. He always wanted to travel.
2. It broke into pieces.
3. They couldn't swim and were drowned.
4. They were afraid of Gulliver.
5. They were in the boat on the way to the ship.

His companions, Gulliver,
The sailors, The ship,
The Lilliputs

9 Fill in with the right form of the verbs.

1. Columbus _____ (want) to travel to India.
2. He _____ (ask) the King of Portugal for money.
3. The King _____ (refuse) to give him money.
4. Columbus _____ (go) to Spain.
5. Queen Isabella _____ (give) him three ships.
6. The journey _____ (take) ten weeks.
7. Soon they _____ (see) an island.

Round Up

- 1 Say what Victor has already done and what he hasn't done yet using the clues under the pictures. Arrange the pictures.

Example: Victor has already brushed his teeth. He hasn't combed his hair yet.



*make one's bed
dress*



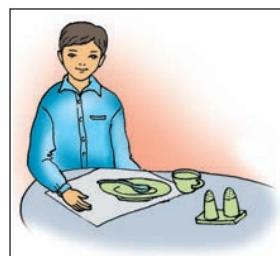
*brush one's teeth
comb one's hair*



*come to school
do one's homework*



*open the window
finish one's morning
exercises*



*have breakfast
wash up*

- 2 Find someone who has ever...

... travelled by ship
... talked to an Englishman
... seen an eclipse of the sun

... ridden a horse
... swum in the sea
... met a writer

Report your findings to the class.

- 3 Ask your deskmate what cities he/she has been to and when he/she went there.

Example: A: Have you ever been to _____? B: Yes, I have.
A: When did you go there?
B: _____.

- 4 Match the answers to the questions.

1. Have you read "Alice in Wonderland"?
2. Do you like to travel?
3. Nick is good at chess, isn't he?
4. Will you come to the party tonight?
5. Meg doesn't play baseball, does she?

- a) Yes, I do.
- b) Yes, he is.
- c) Yes, I have.
- d) No, she doesn't.
- e) I'm afraid, I can't.

5 Ask your deskmate if he/she has been to the places in the picture.



Curchi monastery



Soroca Fortress



Orheiul Vechi



Stefan cel
Mare's oak
in Cobilnea



Saharna waterfalls

6 Read the questionnaire. What's your score? Compare your results with your deskmate's.

1. Do you like to travel?
 - a) Yes.
 - b) Not very much.
 - c) No.
2. How often do you travel?
 - a) Every weekend.
 - b) Once a month.
 - c) Once a year.
3. Do you run in the morning?
 - a) Yes.
 - b) Sometimes.
 - c) No.
4. What do you do when you miss your school bus?
 - a) Walk to school.
 - b) Wait for another bus.
 - c) Go back home.

5. What do you do at weekends?
 - a) Visit relatives and friends.
 - b) Play outside.
 - c) Watch TV.

What's your score?

a – 5, b – 3, c – 1

Total: 16–25 You are very active. You'll travel a lot in your life.

6–15 You'll have some interesting trips. Don't miss your chance.

1–6 You're not very active. You have to think about your future.

7 Choose the right answer to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. English children wear _____ in their schools. | 4. Food that is good for us is called _____. |
| a) uniforms b) bathing suits c) space suits | a) healthy b) tasty c) hard |
| 2. We wear _____ in winter. | 5. Many children prefer summer to any other _____. |
| a) T-shirts b) anoraks c) shorts | a) month b) season c) day |
| 3. To be the best means to _____. | |
| a) be healthy b) win c) lose | |

8 PROJECT WORK.

Make a poster about the place you live in.

Round Up

1 Unscramble the sentences. Read them. Who are these sentences about?

1. chess, brother, is, His, at, good.
2. generous, Her, kind, is, mother, and.
3. and, programming, computers, keen, is, on, He.
4. She, and, warm, comfortable, feels, aunt's, in, house, her.
5. beautiful, She, centre, lives, a, London, of, palace, in, the, in.
6. told, the, aunt, him, to, His, whitewash, fence.
7. uniforms, They, at, wear, school.
8. Mississippi, He, pilot, as, River, on, a, worked, the, riverboat.
9. grandfather, lot, football, His, a, played.

2 Match the holidays to the dates.

Example: St Valentine's Day is on the fourteenth of February.

JANUARY 1

July 4

April 1

October 31

December 25

February 14

AUGUST 27



3 Look at the picture and correct the text.

She is a very pretty girl. She has got short black hair, a small round face and a short nose. She has got dimples in her rosy cheeks. Her eyes are big and hazel.



4 Do you know the answers to the following questions.

1. Where does Queen Elizabeth live?
2. What are the Queen's pets?
3. Where does the Statue of Liberty stand?
4. What is the capital of Italy?
5. Where is the river Dîmbovița?
6. How old is the city of Washington?
7. Who visited the country of Lilliputs?
8. Who is the most famous story-teller of all times?
9. What are the traditional colours of the Halloween?
10. Who wrote "The Prince and the Pauper"?
11. Who was the first man to fly into space?
12. What did Alice use to grow smaller?
13. What was the original colour of the White House?
14. What animal is the symbol of Australia?
15. How old was Queen Elizabeth II when she received her first pony?
16. What do we call a goat's baby?
17. What is the favourite sport in the USA?
18. What river flows through Chișinău?
19. Who was the first man to decorate a fir tree?
20. How many words are there in the English language?

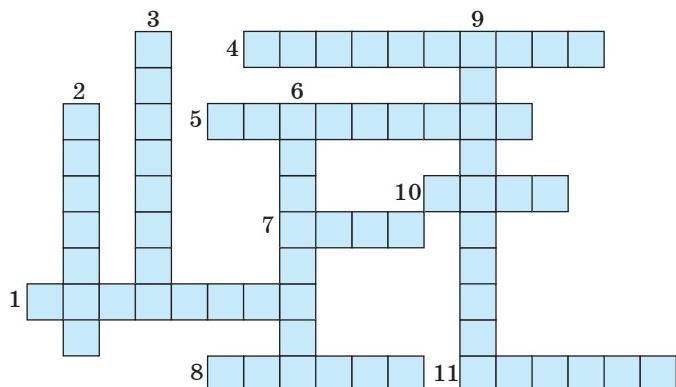
5 Read and complete the crossword.

Across

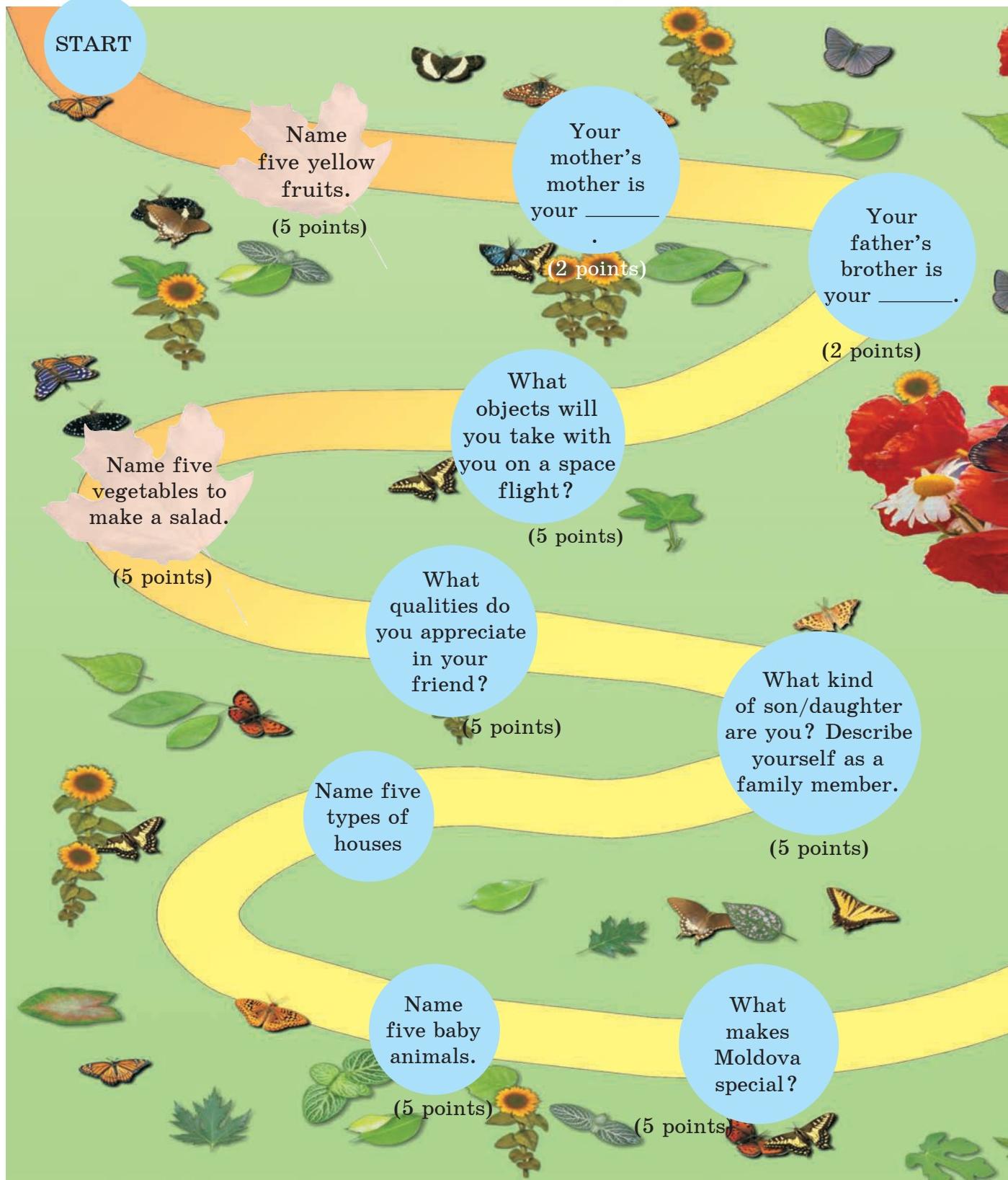
1. Without shoes on the feet.
4. Children make it out of sand.
5. You gather them in the forest.
7. A land along the side of a river.
8. A small red round fruit with a stone inside.
10. A large wild animal that runs fast and has large branching horns.
11. An occasion when food is eaten outdoors especially in the country.

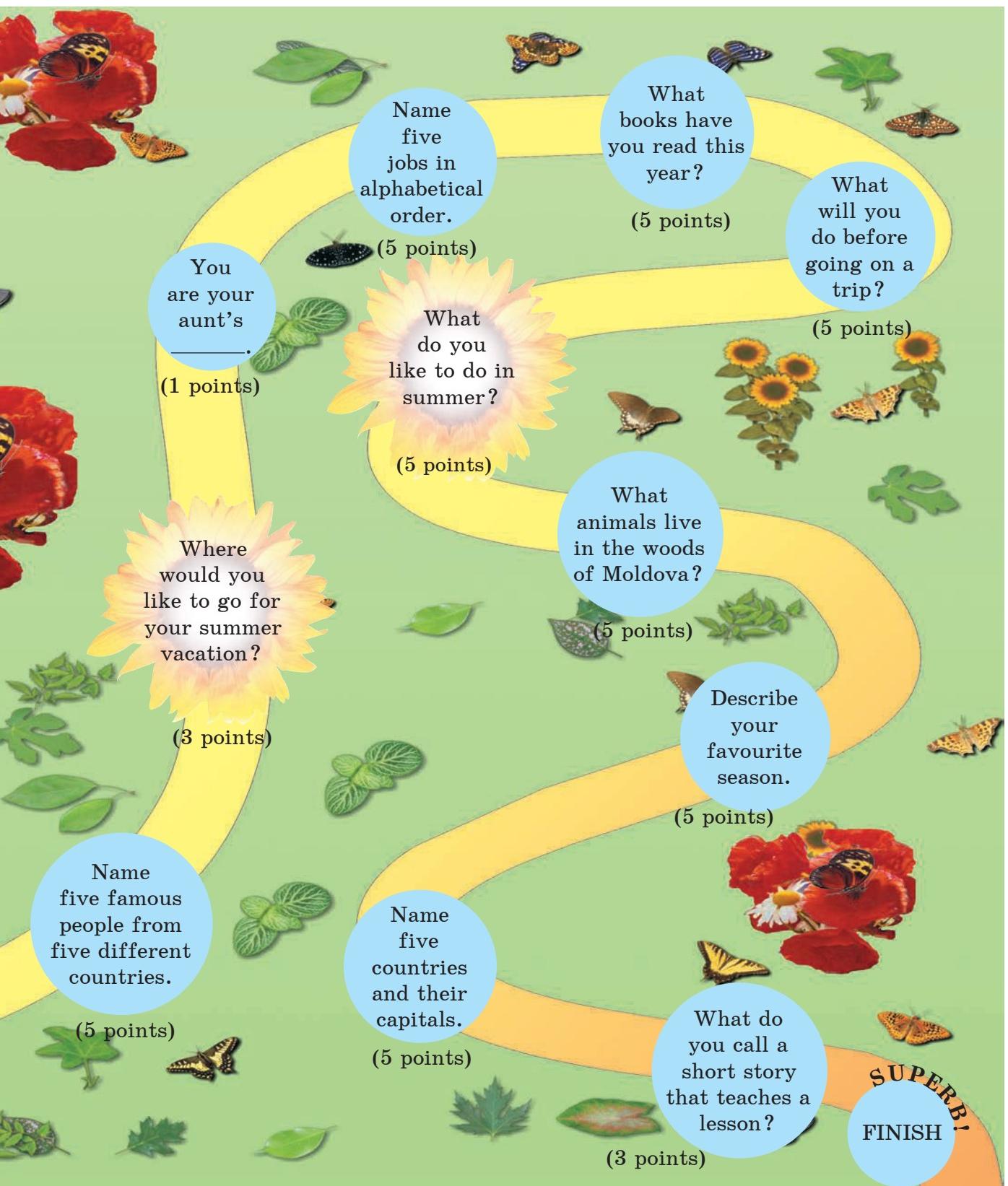
Down

2. A man who works in a wood.
3. Food cooked over an open fire.
6. To lie in the sun.
9. A place where children can stay during the summer.



**Play the game “Magic English”.
Who’s the best and who’s the quickest?**





Transcripts

UNIT 1

Lesson 1 Ex. 2

Mike: Hi, I'm Mike. Are you a new pupil?
Tina: Yes, I am. My name is Tina.
Mike: Where do you live?
Tina: I live in the red brick building opposite the school.
Mike: Then we are neighbours. I live in the same block of flats on the third floor.
Tina: Our flat is on the fifth floor.
Mike: Where did you live before?
Tina: In Bath. I lived in a beautiful house with my parents and my younger sister.
Mike: Do you play tennis?
Tina: Not very well, but I am good at badminton. What's your favourite sport?
Mike: I'm fond of tennis and chess. I like to play with my elder brother.
Tina: Oh, where can I sit?
Mike: Let's sit together.
Tina: Thank you.

Lesson 6 Ex. 2

My cousin John lives in a house in the country. It is a farm region in Kent in the South of England. They have an old farmhouse, about one hundred years old, with thick walls. So, it's warm in winter and cool in summer. But John's mother says it's difficult to look after it because it's so old. There are three rooms, two big and one small, a kitchen and a hall in it. There is a beautiful garden where my aunt grows flowers and vegetables.

Lesson 7 Ex. 6.

Mrs Daisy has a modern kitchen. There are several cupboards in it. There is a washing machine, a fridge and a cooker. She has no dishwasher and toaster. There are some pictures on the walls and flowers in the vase. There is a radio above the fridge but there is no TV set. On the table there are some plates, cups and spoons.

UNIT 2

Lesson 1 Ex. 5

Silvia: There is a wonderful English study room in my new school, Daddy. I like it very much.
Father: Why do you like it?
Silvia: There are lots of English books. There are colourful maps, beautiful posters about Great Britain and the USA in the room. There are plenty of videos there too and we enjoy watching them.

Lesson 5 Ex. 5

Tina: Are you going home, Mike?
Mike: Not now.
Tina: Why?
Mike: Don't you know? We are having the sitting of our Debate Club today. Would you like to join it?
Tina: I'd love to. What will you do there today?
Mike: We are going to speak about children's rights.

UNIT 3

Lesson 2 Ex. 5

It's a beautiful autumn day. The sky is blue with no clouds. The sun shines on the trees with their bright colours. I cannot decide which colour is my favourite. On one tree I like the red colour, on the other I admire the orange or the yellow colour. When the golden leaves fall, they look like gold coins falling from the sky.

Lesson 4 Ex. 3

- I am Dori. I live on a small farm. We have horses on the farm. They live in a stable. Horses are very kind and patient animals. They pull heavy carts. I have my horse and love riding it.
- My name is Peter. I live in a large village. Many villagers keep cows. The cows give sweet milk. People drink milk. They also make butter and curds from milk.

c) I am Ted. We have a nice farm. We keep sheep on our farm. Sheep give us soft warm wool. My granny makes nice socks of wool. Sheep also give milk and people make cheese of it.

Lesson 4 Ex. 7

Last night we were alone in the house. Our parents were not at home. They were at a party. We were in beds. It was very dark. Suddenly there was a noise under one of our beds. It was a hedgehog and we were very glad to find it.

Lesson 6 Ex. 5

Janet: Forrest, what's your favourite holiday?

Forrest: Halloween.

Janet: Well, it's one of my best holidays, too.

Forrest: Sure. It's such fun to dress up as ghosts and skeletons. We like to walk door to door in the neighbourhood and shout "Trick or Treat".

Janet: I like to decorate the house with Halloween colours: orange and black.

Forrest: Can you make jack-o-lanterns?

Janet: Yes, it's my favourite Halloween decoration.

UNIT 4

Lesson 2 Ex. 2

Tim: What are you reading, Sandy?

Sandy: A fable.

Tim: A fable? What's this?

Sandy: Let's consult the encyclopedia. It says: "A fable is a short story that teaches a moral lesson. The characters of a fable are animals. There is usually a proverb in the last line".

Tim: So, the story about the cow and the rope, that I read yesterday, is a fable, isn't it?

Sandy: Right. It is an old Chinese fable. Would you like to read other fables?

Tim: I'd love to.

Sandy: Here is a collection of fables by Donici.

Tim: Thank you.

Lesson 6 Ex. 1

Dan: What's that?

Andrew: It's a new map of the world.

Dan: Let's find the countries where our pen-friends live.

Andrew: That's a good idea. Find the USA. Janet and Forrest are from the USA.

Dan: Luciano is from Italy. Here's Rome, his native city.

Andrew: And where's Germany, Alan's country?

Dan: Here it is, near Poland. Vanda is from Poland.

Andrew: And we are from Moldova. Let's find it, too.

UNIT 5

Lesson 3 Ex. 4

Amanda: Shall I pack my new blouse, Mum?

Mrs Brown: Well, you may if you have room for it. What about your favourite T-shirt? Have you packed it?

Amanda: Sure. I've also packed my cotton shorts.

Mrs Brown: Have you packed your blue sweater?

Amanda: I haven't. Do you think I may need it? It's so warm now.

Mrs Brown: It may be cool in the evening, so we should take some warm clothes.

Amanda: I have packed "The Coral Island".

Mrs Brown: That's good. I think you'll enjoy reading it.

Progress Test One

1 Change the word in brackets to make a possessive noun.

1. Children always laugh at this _____ (clown) tricks.
2. Hannah and Mary like to go to the _____ (children) theatre.
3. The _____ (boy) mother often plays the piano for him.
4. The _____ (girls) names are Sheila and Lisa.
5. This is our _____ (friends) house.
6. _____ (Charles) father is a lawyer.
7. Put away the _____ (baby) toys.

2 Use the correct form of the verb in the Simple Present.

1. The children _____ (play) a lot of games in summer.
2. Mrs White _____ (teach) English.
3. Alex _____ (jump) very high.
4. My parents _____ (work) very much.
5. Our house _____ (have) an attic at the top.
6. Diana's cousins _____ (live) in the village.
7. Washing up _____ (be) my household duty.

3 Make the following sentences negative and interrogative.

1. My father reads very much.
2. That is an interesting book.
3. Aunt Emily has a nice bungalow.
4. There is much butter in the fridge.
5. They like to sit in front of the fire.
6. You are on duty today.
7. We have a new dishwasher.

4 Fill in with the correct preposition **at, on, between, in, under, next to, in front**.

1. There is a thick carpet _____ the floor.
2. The books are _____ the bookcase.
3. The shoes are _____ the bed.
4. The cooker is _____ the sink and the cupboard.
5. I like the lawn _____ of the house.
6. Their house is _____ the museum.
8. My mother is _____ home.

5 Write 5 sentences to describe your house or flat.

Progress Test Two

1 Write the questions to these answers.

1. Where _____? They play hop-scotch on the playground.
2. When _____? School begins in September.
3. What _____? English pupils wear school badges.
4. When _____? Nick and Nina have Maths on Monday.
5. Where _____? In summer pupils go to camps.
6. What _____? English schoolgirls wear blouses, skirts and blazers.
7. What _____? Amy writes reports in the afternoon.

2 Use the correct form of the verb in the Present Progressive or Simple Present.

1. My brother _____ (have) a Music lesson now.
2. He _____ (have) music lessons three times a week.
3. I _____ (walk) to school every day.
4. They _____ (walk) to school now.
5. The teacher is busy. She _____ (speak) to some parents.
6. Aunt Iulia _____ (speak) Spanish very well.
7. We _____ (like) English.

3 Compare the pupils. Write sentences.

1. Boris/Mihai (smart)
2. Diana/Vera (generous)
3. Lena/Olga (hard-working)
4. Silvia/Stella (polite)
5. Andrew/Tom (quiet)
6. Sandy/Peter (imaginative)
7. Dan/Nick (attentive)

4 Complete this text about Sergiu with **in, on, at, after, to**.

Sergiu gets up _____ 7 o'clock. He goes _____ school _____ Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. His classes begin _____ 8.30. _____ classes he goes home. He does his lessons _____ the afternoon.
_____ summer Sergiu doesn't go _____ school. He has his long holidays _____ June, July and August.

5 Write 5 sentences about your best friend.

Progress Test Three

1 Form new words:

sun – sunny cloud – wind –
rain – fog –

2 Write the plural of:

a leaf	a child	a house	a dish
a shelf	a family	a box	a cherry
a man	a boy	a bus	a mouse

3 Write the verbs in the Simple Past form:

be	go	ride	read
give	have	write	begin
live	stay	sleep	bring

4 Write the questions to the answers.

1. Where _____? Wild animals live in forests.
2. When _____? Tim rides his bike on Sunday.
3. Who _____? My cousin lives in Romania.
4. Where _____? Farmers work in the field everyday.
5. What _____? Farmers turn the soil in autumn.
6. What _____? Some animals sleep in winter.
7. Why _____? Children go to the forest to pick mushrooms and flowers.

5 Complete the sentences. Use the right form of the pronouns.

1. Give _____ (I, me) an apple, please.
2. _____ (we, us) always help our parents.
3. Show _____ (he, him) the picture.
4. My granny lives in the village. I often visit _____ (she, her).
5. Irina's mother has many pupils. She teaches _____ (they, them) English.

6 Complete the sentences. Write the correct form of the verbs.

Roma _____ (live) in Bălți. He _____ (be) a pupil. He _____ (like) maths, English and history. He always _____ (do) his homework. In the evening he _____ (watch) TV, _____ (play) chess or _____ (read) a book. Now he _____ (play) the piano. His parents _____ (listen) to him. They all _____ (like) music.

7 Write 5 sentences to describe your favourite holiday.

Progress Test Four

1 Complete the sentences using can, may, must.

1. Pupils ____ always come to school in time.
2. Lissa is not writing. You ____ take her pen.
3. My father ____ play football very well.
4. ____ you cook lunch?
5. They ____ swim.
6. Children ____ not play with matches.
7. ____ I come in?

2 Put in the Past Simple forms.

Cinderella ____ (live) in an old house. Cinderella ____ (dance) with the prince. One evening her sisters ____ (go) to a party. At 12 o'clock Cinderella ____ (leave) the palace. Cinderella ____ (stay) at home. She ____ (lose) her shoe. A fairy ____ (help) her to go to the party.

3 Complete the sentences with the negative form of the verbs.

Example: Cinderella stayed at home. Her sisters didn't stay at home.

1. Cinderella ran away. The Prince _____ away.
2. Cinderella danced with the Prince. Her sisters _____ with the Prince.
3. Cinderella lost her shoe. She _____ her glove.
4. The Prince went after Cinderella. He _____ after her sisters.
5. He found Cinderella's shoe. He _____ her hat.

4 Make up questions to the answers.

1. Who _____? My parents spent a weekend in the village.
2. When _____? They came back in the evening.
3. Where _____? We went to the library.
5. How many _____? Stacy bought three new books.
6. What _____? Mother made a cake yesterday.
7. How _____? The cake was very tasty.

5 Answer the questions.

1. When were you born?
2. Where did your parents study?
3. Who helped you learn to read?
4. What did you do last summer?
5. How many books did you read last year?
6. Did you visit Greece in summer?
7. What did you do at school yesterday?

6 Make adverbs from the adjectives in brackets.

1. Father spoke ____ (angry).
2. Mother plays the piano ____ (beautiful).
3. Andy did his homework ____ (quick).
4. David reads ____ (slow).
5. We love our parents ____ (dear).
6. The children listened ____ (attentive).
7. The grandparents smiled ____ (happy).

7 Fill in a, the.

Alice opened __ door with __ little key. She saw __ lot of flowers. She wanted to go there but __ door was small. Alice looked at __ glass table. There was __ bottle on it. Alice drank it and grew small. Suddenly she saw __ white rabbit. But __ rabbit ran away.

Progress Test Five

1 Write has or have.

1. Sandy _____ caught a lot of fish.
 2. Jim and his father _____ made fish soup.
 3. _____ they ever eaten this kind of fish?
 4. Mother _____ made a cake.
 5. The boys _____ enjoyed the cake.
 6. All the members of the family _____ had a nice time.

2 Choose the right form of the verb.

1. Andrew (wrote, written) a letter yesterday.
 2. Nick and Vicky have just (spoke, spoken) to their cousin.
 3. Sergiu (rode, ridden) his bike in the country.
 4. Silvia and Natalia have never (ate, eaten) such fruit.
 5. Irina and her classmates haven't (began, begun) their lesson yet.

3 Write which of these things you have done and which of them you have never done.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ride a horse | 4. go fishing | 7. travel by plane |
| 2. climb a mountain | 5. play the piano | 8. see a film star |
| 3. break my leg | 6. play football | |

4 Complete the sentences with will or won't.

1. _____ you go to school tomorrow?
 2. No, I _____. We don't study on Saturday.
 3. When _____ you visit your grandparents?
 4. I _____ visit them next Sunday.
 5. I'm afraid you _____ finish the book today.
 6. I have eaten three ice-creams. I hope I _____ be ill.
 7. We haven't got much money, so we _____ go to the seaside this year.
 8. Who _____ help you do it?

5 Diana and Silvia are planning to visit some places in Moldova. Complete the sentences with the prepositions **till**, **to**, **at** (2), **on** (2), **from**, **in**.

1. We'll arrive in Soroca ____ 2 pm ____ Saturday.
 2. We'll stay in Soroca ____ Monday.
 3. Then, we'll go ____ Saharna to see the monastery.
 4. ____ the morning we'll leave Saharna.
 5. ____ Saharna we'll go to Taul and spend two days there.
 6. ____ Thursday we'll return home.
 7. ____ home we'll tell our parents about our trip.

Final Test

1 Fill in with a, an or the where necessary.

Once ____ old man and ____ old woman had ____ goose. Every day ____ goose laid ____ golden egg. ____ man and ____ woman sold ____ eggs for ____ lot of money. They thought that ____ goose was made of gold and killed it. When they cut ____ goose they didn't find any gold. And they didn't have any eggs any more.

2 Complete the sentences below with prepositions.

I get up ____ 7 o'clock. I go ____ school ____ Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. ____ autumn and spring I walk to school. ____ winter I go ____ bus. Classes ____ school start ____ 8.30. I put my books, copybooks, pens and pencils ____ the desk and I am ready for the lesson.

3 Write the possessive pronouns.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I like to read. ____ favourite book is "Treasure Island". | 4. We have classes five days a week. ____ classes start at 8.30. |
| 2. My father has a car. ____ car is old. | 5. You drew many pictures. I like ____ pictures. |
| 3. Kate wrote a report. ____ report is interesting. | 6. My friends travelled to New York.
They enjoyed ____ trip. |
| | 7. I often visit ____ grandparents. |

4 Write the plural of:

boy	tooth	man	match
table	goose	child	fox
school	mouse	woman	country

5 Write the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

1. He is the _____ (tall) boy in our class.
2. The Nistru is _____ (long) than the Raut.
3. My father is very _____ (strong).
4. Exercise One is _____ (difficult) than Exercise Two.
5. Today the weather is _____ (bad) than yesterday.
6. Her cousin is the _____ (good) sportsman in his school.
7. This is the _____ (comfortable) room.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the pronouns.

1. I love my mother dearly. I always help _____ (she, her).
2. Tell _____ (I, me) a story.
3. Nicu is not here. Sergiu saw _____ (he, him) in the park.
4. They promised to show _____ (we, us) their new dog.
5. My cousins live in the village. We often visit _____ (they, them).
6. Give _____ (she, her) an apple.

7 Write the correct form of the verbs.

1. We _____ (like) to read tales.
2. The teacher _____ (read) an interesting story now.
3. He has just _____ (wrote) a letter.
4. We _____ (see) different animals at the zoo.
5. Don't worry. I _____ (help) you.

List of Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
to be /bi:/	was /wɒz/, were /wɜ:/	been /bi:n/
to begin /br'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gæn/	begun /br'gʌn/
to blow /bləʊ/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləʊn/
to bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /bɪtn/
to break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /brəʊkn/
to bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/
to build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/
to buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/
to choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /tʃəʊzn/
to come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/
to cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/
to dig /dɪg/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/
to do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
to draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/
to drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
to drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /drɪvn/
to eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/, /et/	eaten /i:tn/
to fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /fɔ:ln/
to feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/
to feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/
to find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/
to fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/
to forgive /fə'gɪv/	forgave /fə'geɪv/	forgiven /fə'gɪvn/
to get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/
to give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /gɪvn/
to go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gən/
to grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/
to have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/
to hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/
to hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
to keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kepr /kept/
to know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/
to leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/
to light /laɪt/	lit /lit/	lit /lit/
to lose /lu:z/	lost /lost/	lost /lost/
to make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
to meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/
to put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
to read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
to ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /rɪdn/
to ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
to rise /raɪz/	rose /rəʊz/	risen /rɪzn/
to run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
to say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
to see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/
to sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/
to send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
to shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /ʃeɪkən/
to shine /ʃam/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/
to sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
to sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
to speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /spəʊkn/
to spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
to sweep /swi:p/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/
to swim /swim/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
to take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /teɪkn/
to tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
to think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/
to understand /,ʌndə'stænd/	understood /,ʌndə'stʊd/	understood /,ʌndə'stʊd/
to wear /weə/	wore /wɔ:/	worn /wɔ:n/
to win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	worn /wʌn/
to write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /rɪtn/

Reader

HOW STRANGE



It was a very cold December morning. The temperature of the air was 20°C (Centigrade). We were having breakfast. It was Sunday, so Father was at home too. He said to Mother:

“I am going to Australia next week. Will you, please, take out my summer things, Lara? I’ll need my light shoes, my white hat, and some other summer things”.

“Summer things?” laughed Nick, my eight-year old brother.

“But it’s winter now. How can you wear your white hat now? How funny!”

“Yes, it sounds strange, and even funny to you, Nick, but it’s not. If you wish, boys, I’ll tell some interesting things about Australia.”

“Oh, yes, Papa, tell us please. It’s so strange to think that when it’s winter here and the snow covers everything, people in Australia wear summer things and try to hide from the hot sun,” I said.

“Well, you see, Australia is very big and in different parts of the continent the climate is different,” said Father.

“The northern part of Australia is in the tropics, and the weather is very hot there.”

“Hot? In the north?” cried out Nick.

“Yes, in the north. The hottest part is the north-west. The temperature in the shade is sometimes more than 40°C. This temperature lasts there for weeks. But in the south-west of the continent the winters are often very cold.”

“Papa, and what about summer and winter? asked Nick.”

“Well, in Australia seasons do not come when they come in Europe or in the United States. Each season lasts about three months, but spring lasts from September to the end of November; summer – from December to the end of February; autumn – from March to the end of May; and winter – from June to the end of August. Do you see now, Nick, why I want my summer things?”

“What season is it now in Australia?” asked Father.

“December? Oh, I see, it’s summer there now.”

We asked Father to go on with his story, but he said it was time for skiing. Father went up to the window and called us.

“Look at our garden, is it not beautiful with the white snow over the ground and the trees?”



Mother: Now, my dear, tell me about your first day at school.

Tom: The school was all right, but they don’t teach you much. I must go to school again tomorrow.

* * *

Frank: My sister is in the first form, but she can spell her name backwards.

Bob: Oh, she is very clever! What is her name?

Frank: Anna.

Jack: My dog can count.

Teacher: Can he?

Jack: I ask him how much two minus two is and he says nothing.

* * *

Harry: Teacher, will you scold a boy for something he didn’t do?

Teacher: Of course not.

Harry: That’s good, I didn’t do my homework.

THE TWELVE MONTHS

Once upon a time there lived an old woman. She was very poor. Every day she went to work in the fields.

One day, on her way there, she saw twelve young men. They were playing in the sun. They were the twelve months of the year.

They came up to the old woman and asked:

"Granny, please, tell us which is the most beautiful month of the year?"

"They are all beautiful," said the old woman. "In January there is snow, in February there is rain..." And she praised each month.

Then they said to her: "Granny, you praised all of us and we want to give you a present. Give us your kerchief."

And they put their present in the kerchief.

"Thank you very much," said the old woman and went home.

At home she said to her children: "See what present I have here in my kerchief."

The children saw a lot of gold coins in it.

"Now we shall have much food at last," said the old woman.

All went well for some time. One day a rich neighbour came to see the old woman and learned about the money.

"Where did you get it all?" she asked the old woman.

"The twelve months gave it to me," the old woman answered.

"And where did you meet the twelve months?" the neighbour asked.

"In the fields," the old woman answered.

* * *

Nick: Why is it so cold today?

Father: It is winter now. It is always cold in winter.

Nick: But why? Why is it cold in winter?

Father: Oh, Nick, I didn't ask my father so many questions when I was a little boy.

Nick: That is why you cannot answer my questions.



* * *

Doctor: Are you ill, my boy? Let me see your tongue.

Bill: Don't look at my tongue, Doctor. No tongue can tell how ill I am.

* * *

Mike: Tom, your father is a teacher and you cannot read and write.

Tom: Your father is a doctor and your little brother has no teeth.

When the rich neighbour heard this, she went there to see the twelve months.

"Granny," they said when she came up to them, "please, tell us which is the most beautiful month of the year?"

"Which is the most beautiful?" thought the woman. "None of you is beautiful," she said. "In January there is snow, in February there is rain..."

"Very well, then," said the months. "Give us your kerchief and we'll give you a present."

The neighbour gave them her kerchief and they filled it full.

"Thank you very much," said the woman and quickly went home.

There she said to her children: "Now we'll be very, very rich. See what I have here in my kerchief!"

When the children looked, they saw nothing in it but stones.

The neighbour was very angry.

She ran to the old woman and shouted:

"Look what these twelve months gave me – nothing but stones!"

"And what did you tell the months when they asked you which month was the most beautiful?" the old woman asked her.

"I said that none of them was the most beautiful."

"Then they gave you the right sort of present!" the old woman said.

Do you think she is right?



SEASONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Great Britain the year divides up into four very different seasons.

Spring starts in March and ends in May. The weather is usually quite cold, but there are some sunny days. Spring is a beautiful season because everything is fresh and green. You can see lots of flowers in the countryside. This is the season when farmers plant seeds, and there are new-born lambs in the fields.

June, July and August are the summer months. Most families go on holiday for some of this season. There is no school from the end of July to the end of August. Universities are on holiday, too. These are traditionally the hottest months, but that does not mean very hot, and it often rains. The British are enthusiastic gardeners and the gardens that they worked so hard to plant in the spring look especially beautiful

in summer. The days are long. The sun rises very early in the morning, and it doesn't get dark until nearly ten o'clock at night.

The next three months are the autumn months. The leaves on the trees have turned to red and yellow. In the autumn young people go back to their schools and colleges and universities, because it is the beginning of the academic year. It is also harvest time on the farms. The crops that the farmers planted in the spring have grown, and are now ready to be harvested.

Winter means December, January and February. It is very cold. Sometimes it snows. Old people hate the snow, because it is slippery and they can fall down easily. But young people love it! They like to make snowmen and have snowball fights. Some people go skiing on the snowy mountains of Scotland.



WHO NEEDS A WARM COAT?

One rainy evening a monkey and a turtle sat under a tree. They were very cold.

"B-r-r, I'm cold," said the turtle.

"I'm cold, too!" said the monkey.

"Listen," said the turtle. "We have to make warm coats for ourselves."

"Yes, you're right! We must make warm coats," agreed the monkey.

In the morning, the sun was bright. The monkey and the turtle were quite warm.

"Well, friend," asked the turtle, "what about our coats? Should we make them?"

"No," answered the monkey, "we don't need them. We are quite warm."

And they sat in the sun all day. When evening came, the sun went down. It began

to rain again. The monkey and the turtle sat under a tree and they were cold again.

"I'm cold!" said the monkey.

"Me too!" shivered the turtle.

And they both said, "We must make warm coats tomorrow."

But in the morning the sun came out. They were warm and the turtle said again:

"What about our coats? Should we make them?"

"Don't talk to me about coats!" answered the monkey.

And so they go on to this day. That's why the monkey and the turtle are cold at night.



AN OLD TALE

Once a little old woman baked cakes in her oven. She had on a black dress and a small white apron. A red cap was on her head. A poor old man came to her kitchen door and said, "I am hungry, good woman, please give me one of your cakes."

The old woman said, "These cakes are too large for you. I shall bake you a little cake."

So she made a very little cake and put it into the oven. But the cake began to grow bigger and bigger.

"This cake is too large," said the old woman. Then she made a tiny cake and put it into the oven. But it began to grow bigger too.

"I shall not give you this cake," said the old woman, "it is too large for you."

Then she made a tiny cake again and put it into her oven.

But that cake began to grow bigger and bigger.



KITTY'S NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

"Are you going to make any New Year Resolutions, Kitty?" Mother asked me. "I think they are fun, even if you can't keep all of them."

So I began to write. There were so many things that I wanted to do in the New Year!

... I must learn not to say which are my favourite sweets when we have visitors (I always do so because I hope they will leave them for me). The same about cakes; the same about sandwiches.

... I must lay the table more willingly and in time, and not leave it until the last moment.

... I must be tidier. I must hang up my coat and dresses, and fold the things that go into drawers.

... I must get up when that terrible alarm clock rings and not push it under the pillow,

"I don't want to give you any cake," said the old woman. "I shall eat them but not you. Go away."

So the poor old man went away hungry.

Now comes the strangest part of this story. As the old woman began to eat her cakes she began to grow smaller and smaller. Her nose became a sharp bill. She looked at her arms. And what did she see? She saw black wings.

She looked at her black dress and white apron. But they were all feathers. Now she was a bird.

You can see this little bird. She hops up and down trees and looks for worms. You will know her when you see her.

People say that the old woman who did not want to give one tiny cake to a poor old man is a woodpecker now.

and hope that time will stand still while I see my dream to the end.

... I must cover all my textbooks with brown paper – as our teacher tells us.

... I must not speak over the telephone so much.

... I must switch off lights when I don't use them.

... I must not make faces – especially at other people's houses – when I see dishes that I don't like. I must try to like everything. Other people do, why cannot I?

... I must not waste so much time when I look for things. Each of my things must have its place!

... I must ... phew! There are too many things that I must be and do.

My best New Year wishes to you, my dear friends.



THE WOODPECKER

A Romanian Tale

Once upon a time there was a woman, who had a long nose and a nosey character. One day God collected all the insects in the world – the wasps and flies, mosquitoes, beetles and bugs. He put them all in a big sack and tied the sack at the top with a piece of string. Then God went to find the woman.

“Take this bag,” he said to her, “and throw it onto the sea.”

The woman took the bag and set off for the sea. The sea was very far from the woman’s house. For many hours she walked along the road. After a walk of about two hours she saw a garden before her. She was tired and sat down to rest. Then she looked at the bag and said to herself:

“I wonder, what is in the bag? Really, I don’t think I shall be able to rest until I see what is in there? I’ll open it a very little bit.”

So the woman untied the string, and opened the bag a very little bit, but still

those little buzzing creatures poured out at once in a long stream. In a minute the bag was empty and there were bugs and beetles on every tree in that beautiful garden. The wind carried other insects far away. One of the little insects reached the place where God was. When he saw it, he got very angry, and hurried to the garden.

“You bad, nosey woman,” he cried, “I put all those bad insects into a sack to get rid of them for ever. And now they are everywhere again. I shall punish you for this.”

And God shook his finger at the woman. As he shook his finger, she became smaller and smaller, and her long nose got harder and sharper.

In a minute she was not a woman any longer but just a bird. She hopped from tree to tree and pecked at the insects on the trees.

She is sure that when she has killed all the insects again, God will forgive her and let her be a woman as she was before.



LAZY-BONES GRUNDY

Lazy-bones Grundy
Must do sums for Monday
“And today is Tuesday,”
Says lazy-bones Grundy,
“So I’ll do it on Wednesday,
If not – then on Thursday,
Or even on Friday,”
Says lazy-bones Grundy.
Now very soon comes Friday
And Saturday comes,
But lazy-bones Grundy
Has no time for sums.
“Never mind,” says Grundy,
“I’ll do it on Sunday,”
So this is the time-table
Of lazy-bones Grundy.

WHO IS THE LAZIEST PERSON IN YOUR CLASS ?

Father: Well, Tommy, I talked to your teacher today, and now I want to ask you a question. Who is the laziest person in your class?

Tommy: I don’t know, Father.

Father: Oh, yes, you do! Think! When other boys and girls are reading or writing, who sits in the class and only watches how other people work?

Tommy: It is our teacher, Father.

* * *

Dan: I don’t want to wash my hands before school.

Mother: Why not?

Dan: I never raise them in class.

BUNNY AND THE BIG BAD WOLF

Bunny the Rabbit likes forest. When he was in the forest, he always sings songs. One day, when he was in the forest he suddenly hears: "Help! Help!"

Bunny ran very quickly to a hill and saw a wolf. The Wolf was on the grass and there was a big stone on his back. The Wolf couldn't get up.

The Wolf cried: "Oh! Bunny, help me, please. Take this stone away. You know that I am your good friend."

The Rabbit worked very hard and took the stone off the Wolf's back. The Wolf jumped up and caught the Rabbit. "Let me go!" cried Bunny, "Let me go or I'll never help you again."

"I do not want to let you go, I want to eat you," answered the Big Bad Wolf.

"No, you cannot eat me," said Bunny. "It is not nice to eat a rabbit who helps you. It is not nice! You ask Fatty the Duck! He is clever and he will tell that it is not nice to eat a rabbit who helps you."

"All right. We'll go to Fatty the Duck and ask him."

So they went to Fatty the Duck.



Mother Why is your new dress so dirty, Mary? And your face and your hands are dirty, too! Did you see me in a dirty dress and with dirty hands?

Mary: I didn't see you when you were a little girl.

* * *

Mother: Kate, if you meet a very dirty little girl in the street and she gives you a piece of bread, will you take it?

Kate: No.

Mother: Why not?

Kate: Because there is no jam on it.

"Fatty!" said the Wolf, "I was in the forest near a hill. A big stone fell on my back. Bunny took the stone off my back. May I eat him or not? If you say that I must not eat him, I'll eat you because I am hungry."

"What stone was it?" the Duck asked the Rabbit.

"A stone near the hill," said Bunny.

"I must see it," said the Duck, "I cannot say what I think of it if I do not see the stone."

The Wolf, the Rabbit and the Duck went to see the stone.

"You say that the stone was on the Wolf's back?" asked the Duck.

"Let's see how it was."

So they put the stone on the Wolf's back.

"Now," said the Wolf, "you see how it was. What do you say about it?"

Bunny and Fatty said: "We are going home now, and you may ask another rabbit to help you. Goodbye."

And they went away.

* * *

Mother: Pete, never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

Pete: All right, Mother, let's eat the cake and the sweets today.

"“I’LL TRY” AND “I CAN’T”

The little boy who says “I’ll try,” Will climb to the hill-top.

The little boy who says “I can’t,” Will at the bottom stop.

“I’ll try” does great things every day;
“I can’t” gets nothing done;
Be sure then that you say “I’ll try,”
And let “I can’t” alone.

THE GIANT PANDA



The giant panda is a large rare black and white animal similar to a bear. It is probably the most popular zoo animal. Pandas live in China. About 1864

giant pandas still survive in the wild, but only a few live outside China.

Giant pandas can live for up to twenty years, and a big panda can weigh one hundred and fifty kilos. They eat hard bamboo stems.

They can eat four kilos at a sitting and may chew for twelve hours a day. They depend on bamboo for their survival.

More than thirty giant pandas live in Chinese zoos. A new-born panda weighs only one hundred and twenty five grammes and is fifteen centimetres long. It is pinkish-white when it is born. The panda moves slowly and is peaceful, but it can be angry. For most of us the giant panda is a lovable, living teddy bear.



From time to time Mark Twain liked to listen to a talented speaker in his town. One day he came up to him when his speech was over and said:

"I enjoyed your speech very much. It seemed like an old friend to me. You know, I have a book at home containing every word of it."

"Impossible!" cried the speaker.

"But yes", the writer replied, "I do have such a book."

"Will you send it to me, please. I'd like to see it."

"All right," Twain said, and the following day he sent him a large dictionary.

Teacher: Bob, why don't you wash your face? I can see what you had for breakfast this morning.

Bob: What was it?

Teacher: Eggs.

Bob: No, teacher, that was yesterday.

* * *

Little boy: Why is your beard black and your hair white?

Old man: Oh! It is because my head is twenty years older than my beard.



A FARMER AND HIS SONS

An old farmer was very ill. He was not happy, because his sons were always quarrelling. He decided to teach them a lesson before he died. He said to one of his sons:

"Try to break this bundle of sticks."

His sons could not break the bundle.

"Now untie it and try to break one of the sticks." All the sons could do it easily.

"You see now," smiled the old farmer, "that you must stop quarrelling and help each other. Separated you are weak like the stick, united you will always be strong."

Vocabulary

Aa

ache /'eik/	durere	боль
aerobics /ea'robiks/	aerobică	аэробика
(be)afraid of /ə'freid/	a se teme de	бояться
agency /'eidʒənsi/	agenție	бюро
adventure /əd'ventʃə/	aventură	приключение
airway /'eəwei/	rută aeriană	воздушная трасса
alike /ə'lāik/	asemănător	похожий
alive /ə'laiv/	viu, în viață	живой
almanac /'ɔ:lmənæk/	almanah	альманах
almost /'ɔ:lməust/	aproape, cît pe ce	почти, чуть не
already /ɔ:l'redi/	deja	уже
ancient /'emfənt/	antic, străvechi	древний
angel /'eindʒl/	înger	ангел
anorak /'ænəræk/	hanorac	ветровка
apartment /ə'pa:tment/	apartament	квартира
application /,æpli'keiʃn/	cerere, solicitare	заявление
around /a'raund/	de jur împrejur	кругом
arrive /ə'raiv/	a sosi, a veni	прибывать
asleep /ə'sli:p/	a adormi	заснуть
assembly hall /ə'sembli 'hɔ:l/	sală de festivități	актовый зал
athlete /'æθli:t/	atlet	атлет
athletic /æθ'letik/	atletic	атлетический
attic /'ætik/	mansardă	мансарда
attentive /ə'tentiv/	atent	внимательный
attraction /ə'trækʃn(ə)n/	atracție	привлекательность
attractive /ə'trækтив/	atrăgător	привлекательный
author /'ɔ:θə/	autor	автор

Bb

bacon /'beikən/	bacon, costiță	бекон, копченая грудинка
badge /bædʒ/	insignă	значок
barbecue /'ba:bikju:/	carne frîptă la grătar	зажареное мясо
barefoot /'beəfʊt/	desculț	босиком
baseball /'beisbɔ:l/	baseball	бейсбол
bat /'bæt/	baston (la jocul de arșice)	бита
beach /bi:tʃ/	plajă	пляж
beagle /'bi:gł/	copoi	гончая
beauty /'bju:ti:/	frumusețe	красота
beef /bi:f/	carne de vită	говядина
believe /bi'li:v/	a crede	верить
beginning /bi'gininj/	început	начало
belong /bi'lɔŋ/	a aparține	принадлежать
besides /br'saɪdz/	în plus	кроме того
best regards to...	complimente	привет
bite /baɪt/	a mușca	кусать
blanket /'blæŋkit/	plapumă	одеяло
blazer /'bleɪzə/	blazer	спортивная куртка
blond /'blɒnd/	blond, bălai	белокурый
boast /bəʊst/	a se lăuda	хвастать(ся)
boar /bɔ:/	porc mistreț	кабан
boating /'bəʊtinj/	canotaj, plimbare cu barca	гребля
body /'bɒdi/	corp	тело
boil /'bɔ:l/	a fierbe, a clocoti	варить, кипеть
boiled /bɔ:lɪd/	fier	вареный
booking office /'bʊkɪŋ ɒfɪs/	casă de bilete	билетная касса
bored /'bɔ:d/	plictisit	скучающий
boring /'bɔ:rɪŋ/	plicticos	скучный

borrow /'bɔ:rəʊ/	a împrumuta	брать на время
(be) born /'bɔ:n/	născut	рожденный
bother /'bəðə/	a plictisi, a necăji	надоедать
bowl /bəʊl/	strachina	миска, тарелка
break /breɪk/	recreație	перемена
breathe /bri:ð/	a respiră	дышать
bright /braɪt/	luminos, isteț	яркий, способный
broom /bru:m/	mătură	метла
brush /brʌʃ/	perie	щетка
bungalow /'bʌŋgələʊ/	căsuță	одноэтажный дом
burn down /bɜ:n/	a arde	сгореть

Cc

calf /'ka:f/	vițel	теленок
camping /'kæmpinŋ/	camping	кэмпинг
candle /'kændl/	luminare	свеча
canned /kænd/	conservat	консервированный
canteen /kæn'ti:n/	cantină	столовая
captain /'kæptin/	căpitan	капитан
cart /ka:t/	cărăuță	телега, повозка
cartoon /ka:'tu:n/	desen animat	мультфильм
castle /ka:sl/	castel	замок
CD compact disk	compact disc	компакт-диск
(to take) a catnap /'kætnæp/	a atipă	вздремнуть
certificate /sə'tifikət/	certificat	удостоверение
chat /tʃæt/	conversație	разговор
cheek /tʃi:k/	obraz	щека
chew /tʃu:/	a mesteca	жевать
chewing gum /'tju:in gʌm/	gumă de mestecat	жевательная резинка
chicken /'tʃikm/	pui, carne de pui	цыпленок
chop /tʃɒp/	a tăia	нарезать
Christ /kraɪst/	Cristos	Христос
citizen /'sɪtɪzn/	cetățean, locuitor	гражданин, житель
clear /klɪə/	luminos	погожий день
close /kləʊs/	apropiat	близкий
closet /'klɒzɪt/	cămară, magazie	чулан
coal /'kɔ:l/	cărbune	уголь
collection /kə'leksn/	colecție	коллекция
college /'kɒlidʒ/	colegiu	колледж
come out /,kʌm 'aut/	a ieși	выходить
community /kə'mju:nəti/	comunitate	община
companion /kə'mpæniən/	tovarăș (de drum)	товарищ, спутник
constitute /'kənstitju:t/	a forma, a alcătu	составлять
contain /kən'tem/	a cuprinde	содержать
continent /'kɒntɪnənt/	continent	континент
convenient /kən'veniənt/	convenabil	удобный, подходящий
cooker /'ku:kə/	plită	плита, печь
copper /'kɔ:pə/	cupru, aramă	меди
corn /kɔ:n/	porumb	кукуруза
cottage /'kɒtidʒ/	căsuță, vilă mică	домик, дача, коттедж
countryside /'kʌntrɪsaɪd/	țără, provincie	сельская местность
crop/krop/	recoltă	урожай
curds /kɜ:dz/	brînză de vaci	творог
curtain /kɜ:tn/	perdea	занавеска

Dd

damp /dæmp/	umed, jilav	влажный
deaf /def/	surd	глухой

deer /dɪə/	cerb	олень
delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/	delicios	очень вкусный
delight /dɪ'lait/	plăcere, bucurie	удовольствие
delightful /dɪ'laitfʊl/	încîntător	очаровательный
dependence /dɪ'pendəns/	dependență	зависимость
design /dɪ'zain/	a proiectă	проектировать
detention /dɪ'tenʃn/	reținere după lecții	оставление после уроков
die /dai/	a muri	умереть
dig /dɪg/	a săpa	копать, рыть
dimple /dɪmpl/	gropită (în obraz)	ямочка (на щеке)
dining-car /'daimɪŋ ka:/	vagon restaurant	вагон-ресторан
discover /dɪ'skʌvər/	a descoperi, a dezvălu	обнаружить, узнать
dishwasher /'dɪʃwɔːʃər/	mașină de spălat veselă	посудомоечная машина
distance /'dɪstəns/	distanță	расстояние
dressing /'dresɪŋ/	sos	приправа
dressmaker /'dresmeɪkə/	croitoreasă	портниха
drink /drɪŋk/	a bea	пить
drive /draɪv/	a conduce un vehicul	водить машину
drown /draʊn/	a (se) îneca	тонуть
dry /draɪ/	uscat	сухой
duster /'dʌstə/	cîrpă de șters praful	тряпка для пыли

Ee

eggplant /'egpla:nt/	(pätlägea) vînătă	баклажан
eldest /'eldist/	cel mai în vîrstă	старший
encyclopedia /ɪn,saɪklə'pi:dɪə/	enciclopedie	энциклопедия
endangered species /m'deindʒəd 'spi:fi:z/	specii amenințate	вымирающие виды
endless /'endləs/	nesfîrșit	бесконечный
enjoyable /ɪn'dʒɔ:rəbl/	plăcut	приятный
enough /'nʌf/	destul, de ajuns	достаточный; достаточно
entertaining /,entə'teinɪŋ/	distractiv, amuzant	развлекательный
entry /'entrɪ/	articol de dicționar	статья в словаре
equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/	echipament	оборудование
escape /ɪ'ske:p/	a evada	ходить
especially /'speʃəlɪ/	mai ales, în special	особенно
eve /'i:v/	ajun	сочельник, канун
event /ɪ'vent/	întîmplare, caz	событие, случай
ever /'evə/	vreodată, oricînd	когда-нибудь, всегда
everything /'evriθiŋ/	tot	всё
everywhere /'evriweə/	pretutindeni	везде, повсюду
except /ɪk'sept/	în afară de	кроме
excited /ɪk'saitɪd/	emoționat	взволнованный
expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/	scump, costisitor	дорогой
expert /'ekspɜ:t/	specialist, expert	знаток, специалист
extra /'ekstrə/	suplimentar	что-н. дополнительное

Ff

fable /'feɪbl/	fabulă	басня
fact /fækt/	fapt, întîmplare	факт, событие
factory /fækt(ə)rɪ/	fabrica	фабрика
fairy tale /'feəri tel/	basm	сказка
fall asleep /,fɔ:l ə'sli:p/	a adormi	засыпать
famous /'feiməs/	celebru	знаменитый
fan /fæn/	evantai	веер
fast /fa:st/	iute	скорый, быстрый
favourite /'feɪvərɪt/	favorit, preferat	любимый
fawn /fɔ:n/	căprioră, cerb tînăr	олененок
feed /fi:d/	a hrăni	кормить

fence /fens/ ferry /'feri/ fever /'fi:və/ fight /faɪt/ finally /'fæməlɪ/ find out /fand'aʊt/ fire /'faɪə/ fireplace /'faɪəpleɪs/ firework /'faɪəwɜ:k/ fisherman /'fiʃəmən/ flat /'flæt/ flight /'flaɪt/ floor /flɔ:/ flower-bed /'flaʊəbed/ fly /flaɪ/ foal /fəʊl/ foggy /'fɒgɪ/ fool /fu:l/ foreign /'fɔrən/ forgive /fə'gɪv/ fortress /'fɔ:tris/ found /faʊnd/ freckle /frekl/ friendship /'frendʃɪp/ frying pan /'fraɪŋ,pæn/ fun /fʌn/ (make) fun of smb fur /fɜ:/	gard bac, ponton febră a luptă în sfîrșit, în încheiere a află foc cămin, șemineu foc de artificii pescar plat, neted zbor etaj strat, răzor de flori a zbură mînz cetos, cu ceață prost străin a ierta, a scuza cetate a funda, a întemeia pistru prietenie tigarie distracție a glumi pe seama cuiva blană	забор паром температура драться в заключении узнать огонь камин, очаг фейерверк рыбак плоский, ровный полет этаж клумба летать жеребенок туманный дурак, глупец иностранный простить крепость основывать веснушка дружба сковородка веселье, забава насмехаться над мех
--	---	--

Gg

gas /gæs/ gate /geɪt/ general /'dʒenərəl/ generous /'dʒenərəs/ geography /dʒɪ'nogrəfi/ get ripe /,get'raɪp/ get together /get tə'geðə/ ghost /gəʊst/ giant /'dʒaɪənt/ gift /gɪft/ glass /gla:s/ glorious/'glɔ:riəs/ gnaw /nɔ:/ goat /gəʊt/ golden /'gəʊldn/ gooseberry /'guzbəri/ grasshopper /'gra:s,hɒpə/ grave /'greɪv/ greens /gri:nz/ grow up /,grəu 'ʌp/ growl /grəʊl/ gun /gʌn/ gym /dʒɪm/ gymnastics /dʒɪm'næstɪks/	gaz poartă comun generos geografie a se coace a se aduna duh, stafie gigant, uriaș dar stică, pahar glorios a roade capră auriu agrișă cosăș mormînt legume proaspete, verdețuri a se face mare a mîrîi armă de foc, pistol sală de gimnastică gimnastică	газ ворота общий великодушный география созревать собирать(ся) призрак, привидение великан, гигант подарок стекло, стакан славный грызть коза золотистый крыжовник кузнецик могила зелень, овощи взрослеть, расти рычать пушка, пистолет гимнастический зал гимнастика
--	--	---

Hh

habitat /'hæbɪ,tæt/ ham /hæm/ hang /hæŋ/ hand in /,hænd'ɪn/	habitat jambon a atîrna a înmîna	естественная среда ветчина висеть вручать
--	---	--

hard /ha:d/ hard working /,ha:d'wɜ:kɪŋ/ hare /heə/ harvest /'ha:vɪst/ hate /'heit/ hear /hiə/ height /haɪt/ here /hiə/ high /hai/ hold discussions /həʊld dɪ'skʌʃ(ə)nz/ hole /həʊl/ holly /'hɒlɪ/ home-made /,həʊm'meɪd/ hoover /'hu:və/ hoover /'hu:və/ horrible /'hɒrəbl/ horse riding /'hɔ:s rɪdɪŋ/ hospitable /'hɒspɪtəbl/ household chores /'haʊshəʊld tʃɔ:z/ however /hau'evə/ hug /hʌg/ huge /hju:dʒ/ hunt /hʌnt/ hurry /'hʌri/ in a hurry /in ə 'hʌri/ hurt /hɜ:t/	cu, din greu harnic, silitor iepure de cîmp recoltă a urî a auzi înăltîme aici, iată înalt a ține discuții gaură îlice de casă aspirator de praf a curăță cu aspiratorul îngrozitor călărite ospitalier treburi menajere (și) totuși a îmbrățișa imens, enorm a vîna grabă în (mare) grabă a râni, a jigni	усердно трудолюбивый заяц урожай ненавидеть слышать высота здесь, тут высокий проводить дискуссии дыра, отверстие остролист домашнего изготовления пылесос пылесосить страшный верховая езда гостеприимный работа по дому однако, тем не менее обнимать огромный, гигантский охотиться торопливость второпях причинить боль
---	---	--

li

imagine (v) /ɪ'madʒɪn/ imagination (n) /ɪ,mædʒɪ'nɛʃn/ imaginative /ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/ important /ɪm'pɔ:tənt/ impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/ individual /,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/ indoor /'ɪndo:/ information /,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ ingredient /ɪn'grɪ:dɪənt/ instructor /ɪn'strʌktə/ interest /'ɪntrəst/ international /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/ iron /'aɪən/	a imagina imaginație imaginativ important imposibil individual de sală informație ingredient instructor interes internațional fier de călcat	воображать воображение богатый воображением важный невозможный индивидуальный комнатный информация, сообщение ингредиент инструктор интерес международный утюг
---	--	--

Jj

jack-o'-lantern /,dʒæk ə'læntən/ jaw /dʒɔ:/ jolly /'dʒɒpli/ journalist /'dʒɜ:nəlist/ jumper /'dʒʌmpə/ just /dʒʌst/	felinar scobit în bostan bot vesel jurnalist, ziarist pulover de curînd, numai ce	фонарь из тыквы пасть веселый журналист джемпер только что
---	--	---

Kk

keen /ki:n/ keen on /,ki:n 'ɒn/ keep /ki:p/ kid /kɪd/ kitten /kɪtn/ knowledge /'nɒlidʒ/	ascuțit a se pasiona a ține, a păstra ied pisic cunoștințe	острый увлекаться держать, хранить кошелек котенок знания
--	---	--

Ll

ladder /'lædə/	scară	лестница
lamb /læm/	miel	ягненок
laugh at /la:f ət/	a rîde de	смеяться над
law /lɔ:/	lege	закон
lawn /lɔ:n/	peluză, gazon	газон
lawyer /'lɔ:jə/	avocat	адвокат
lay the table /'leɪðə 'teibl/	a pună masa	накрывать на стол
leave (for) /li:v/	a pleca (la)	уезжать
let's go /'lets 'gəʊ/	să mergem	идем(те)
librarian /laɪ'briəriən/	bibliotecar	библиотекарь
lilliput /'lɪlɪpʊt/	pitic	лилипут
literature /'lɪtrətʃə/	literatură	литература
lively /'laɪvli/	plin de viață	оживленный, весёлый
look after /lʊk 'a:ftə/	a avea grija de	смотреть за
look alike /lʊk ə'lɑɪk/	a se asemăna	быть похожим
lovable /'lʌvəbl/	drăguț	привлекательный, милый
lover /'lʌvə/	amator	любитель
low /ləʊ/	jos	низкий
luck /lʌk/	noroc	судьба, счастье, удача

Mm

majestic /mə'dʒestik/	maiestuos, măreț	величественный
married /'mærɪd/	căsătorit	женатый, замужняя
master /'ma:stə/	stăpîn	хозяин
match /mætʃ/	meci	матч
meal /mi:l/	masă, mîncare	еда
means /mi:ns/	mijloace	средства
meat /mi:t/	carne	мясо
medieval /'mede'i:v(ə)l/	medieval	средневековый
melon /'melən/	zămos, pepene galben	дыня
memories /'meməriz/	amintiri	воспоминания
metropolitan /metrə'pɒlitən/	mitropolit	митрополит
midday /'mɪd'dei/	amiază	полдень
midnight /'mɪdnait/	miezul noptii	полночь
miner /'maɪnə/	miner	горняк, шахтер
misbehave /'misbɪ'heiv/	a se purta rău	дурно вести себя
mix /miks/	a amesteca	смешивать
mixer /'miksə/	aparat de mestecat, agitator	миксер
modest /'mɒdɪst/	modest	скромный
monarch /'mənək/	monarh	монарх
monastery /'mənəstri/	mănăstire	монастырь
motorcycle /'məʊtəsaɪkl/	motocicletă	мотоцикл
move /mu:v/	a se mișca	двигаться
movie /'mu:vi/	film	кинофильм
mysterious /'mi'stiəriəs/	misterios, tainic	таинственный

Nn

narrow /'nærəʊ/	îngust	узкий
nature /'neɪtʃə/	natură	природа
navigation /'neavi'geiʃn/	navigație	навигация
neighbour /'neɪbə/	vecin	сосед
neither /'naɪðə(r)/	nici..., nici...	ни... ни...

new-born /'nju:bɔ:n/ next /nekst/ next to /'nekst tə/ notice /'nəʊtɪs/ nowadays /'naʊədərɪz/ numerous /'nju:mərəs/	nou-născut următorul aproape de, lîngă a observa în zilele noastre numeros	новорожденный следующий возле замечать в наши дни многочисленный
---	---	---

Oo

occupation /,ɒkjუ'pejʃn/ ocean /'əʊʃn/ office /'ɒfɪs/ OK /əʊ ker/ once /wans/ only /'əʊnli/ opinion /ə'pmiən/ opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ orchard /'ɔ:tʃəd/ orchestra /'ɔ:kistrə/ originally /ə'rɪdʒənəlɪ/ outdoor /'autdɔ:/ over /'əʊvər/	ocupație oceân birou Perfect! În regulă! odată singur părere, opinie vizavi livadă orchestră înțial în aer liber peste, deasupra	занятие океан контора, канцелярия, офис Хорошо! Нормально! однажды, когда-то единственный мнение напротив фруктовый сад оркестр первоначально на открытом воздухе над, сверх
---	--	--

Pp

pail /peil/ pan /pæn/ parade /pə'reid/ parcel /pa:s(ə)l/ PE /pi:'i:/ peaceful /'pi:sfl/ peanut /'pi:nʌt/ people /pi:pl/ peel /pi:l/ pickled /'pɪkld/ piece /pi:s/ piglet /'piglət/ pilot /'paɪlət/ pineapple /'paɪnæpl/ pinkish /'pɪŋkiʃ/ player /'pleɪə/ playground /'pleɪgraʊnd/ point /pɔɪnt/ polite /pə'lait/ pond /pɔnd/ pool /pu:l/ pour /po:(r)/ prefer /prɪ'fɜ:/ press-up /'presʌp/ profile /'prəʊfaɪl/ progress /'prəʊgres/ programming /'prəʊgræmɪŋ/ protect /prə'tekt/ prove /pru:v/ proverb /'prɒvə:b/	găleată cratiă paradă pachet, colet educație fizică pașnic arahidă lume, oameni a curăța de coajă murat, marinat bucătă purceluș pilot, aviator ananas roz, trandafiriu jucător teren de jocuri a indica politicos heleșteu baltă a turna a prefera flotare profil, schiță biografică progres programare a apăra, a proteja a dovedi, a verifica proverb	ведро кастрюля парад пакет, посылка физическое воспитание мирный арахис народ, люди снимать кожицу соленый, маринованный кусок поросенок пилот, летчик ананас розоватый игрок площадка для игр указывать вежливый пруд лужа литъ предпочитать отжим биографический очерк прогресс программирование защищать доказывать, удостоверять пословица
---	---	---

(be) proud (of)/praud/ puck /plk/ purple /'pz:pl/ put on /,put 'on/ put out /,put 'aut/	a se mîndri puc violet a se îmbrăca a scoate, a stinge	гордиться шайба фиолетовый одеваться выкладывать, тушить
---	--	--

Qq

quarrel /'kwɔ:rl/	ceartă, a se certa	ссора, ссориться
-------------------	--------------------	------------------

Rr

radish /'rædɪʃ/ rapidly /'ræpidli/ rare /reə/ really /'ri:əli/ recipe /'resəpi/ recognize /'rekəg,narz/ record-book /'rekɔ:d bʊk/ reference book /'referəns bʊk/ register /'redʒɪstə/ relative /'relətɪv/ reliable /rɪ'laiəbl/ religious education /rɪ'lɪdʒəs ,edʒu'keʃn/ remind /ri'mand/ report /ri'pɔ:t/ responsibility /ri,sponsə'biliti/ restore /ri'stɔ:/ return ticket /ri'tɛ:n tikit/ reunion /ri:'ju:nɪən/ revise /ri'veɪz/ revolting /rɪ'veʊltɪŋ/ rhino /'raɪnəʊ/ rich /ritʃ/ rise /raɪz/ rock /rok/ rocking chair /rɒkɪŋ tʃeə/ roe /rəʊ/ roll /rəʊl/ royal /'rɔɪəl/ rude /ru:d/	ridiche rapid, abrupt rar într-adevăr rețetă a recunoaște agenda elevului carte de referințe registru rudă de încredere educație religioasă a reaminti relatare, a relata responsabilitate a restaura bilet dus-întors reunire a revizui, a corecta revoltător rinocer bogat a răsări, a se ridica piatră, stîncă balansoar căprioară chiflă regesc, regal grosolan	редиска быстро, скоро редкий действительно рецепт признавать дневник справочник журнал родственник надежный религиозное воспитание напоминать сообщение, сообщать ответственность восстанавливать обратный билет воссоединение исправлять отвратительный носорог богатый подниматься скала кресло-качалка косуля булочка королевский грубый
--	---	---

Ss

sack /sæk/ sailboat /'seɪlbəut/ sailor /'seɪlə/ sausage /'sɔ:sɪdʒ/ save /seiv/ science /'saɪəns/	sac corabie cu pînză marinar cîrnăț, salam a salva știință	мешок парусная лодка моряк, матрос колбаса спасать наука
---	---	---

secret /'si:kret/	secret	секрет, тайна
seldom /'seldəm/	rar	редко
serious /'sɪəriəs/	serios	серъезный
serve /'sɜ:v/	a servi	подавать
shake (hands) /ʃeɪk/	a da mîna cu cineva	пожать друг другу руки
share /ʃeə/	a împărtî	делить
shell (eggs) /ʃel/	a curăța	чистить
shepherd /'ʃepəd/	păstor, cioban	пастух
shine /ʃaɪn/	a străluci	блестеть, сиять
shoot /ʃu:t/	a trage cu arma, a împușca	стрелять
shooting /ʃu:tɪŋ/	vînătoare	охота
shore /ʃɔ:/	țărăm	берег
show smb. in (into) /,ʃəʊ 'in/	a conduce (în)	проводить (в)
sign /sam/	semn	знак, признак
silly /'sili/	prost	глупый
similar (to) /'simələ/	similar	похожий
single ticket /'singl/	bilet pentru o călătorie	билет в один конец
sink /sɪŋk/	chiuvetă	раковина
sit up /,sɪt'ʌp/	a sta în capul oaselor	приподняться
(be) situated /'sɪtjueɪtɪd/	(a fi) situat	(быть) расположенным
skin /skin/	piele, coajă	кожа
slate /sleɪt/	tăblă, placă de ardezie	грифельная доска, шифер
sleeping bag /'sli:pɪŋ bæg/	sac de dormit	спальный мешок
sleigh /slei/	sanie	санки
slowly /'sləʊli/	încet, lent	медленно
smart /smɑ:t/	deștept, ingenios	остроумный, находчивый
smoke /sməʊk/	fum	дым
sociable /'soʊʃəbl/	sociabil	общительный
soft /soft/	moale	мягкий, нежный
soul /səʊl/	suflet	душа
space /speis/	spațiu (cosmic)	пространство, космос
spaceship /'speɪsʃɪp/	navă cosmică	космический корабль
spacesuit /'speɪsju:t/	scafandru	скафандр
special /'speʃl/	special	специальный
spelling /'spelɪŋ/	ortografie, literă cu literă	правописание
splash /'splæʃ/	a stropi, strop	брзгать, брызги
square /skweə/	scuar, piață	квадрат, площадь
stadium /'steɪdiəm/	stadion	стадион
stage /steɪdʒ/	scenă	сцена
stair /steə/	scară	лестница
standard /'stændəd/	drapel, standard	знамя, штандарт
stem /stem/	tulpină	ствол
step /step/	treaptă	ступенька
stop by /stɒp/	a trece pe la cineva	заглянуть к кому-либо
store /stɔ:/	a aduna	запасать
straight /streɪt/	drept, direct	прямо
strange /streɪndʒ/	ciudat, straniu	чужой, странный
struggle /'strʌgl/	luptă; a se lupta	борьба; бороться
stuffed /stʌft/	umplut	фаршированный
stupid /'stju:pɪd/	stupid	глупый
subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/	obiect de studiu	предмет
supply /sə'plaɪ/	stok, a furniza	запас, снабжать
surprise /sə'praɪz/	a surprinde, a ului	удивлять, поражать
survival /sə'veɪvl/	supraviețuire	выживание
survive /sə'veɪv/	a supraviețui	выживать
swallow /'swɒləʊ/	a înghiți	глотать
swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/	înot	плавание
swimming pool /'swɪmɪŋ pu:l/	bazin de înot	бассейн для плавания

Tt

take place /'teɪk 'pleɪs/	a avea loc	случаться, иметь место
talkative /'tɔ:kətɪv/	vorbăreț	разговорчивый
team /ti:m/	echipă	команда
tease /ti:z/	a săcăi	приставать
tear /tɪə/	lacrimă	слеза
technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/	tehnologie	техника, технология
teddy bear /'tedi beə/	ursuleț (jucărie)	медвежонок (игрушка)
terrific /tə'rifik/	extraordinar	необычайный
terrible /'terəbl/	teribil	страшный, ужасный
through /θru:/	prin	через
through train /'θru: trein/	tren expres	прямой, беспересадочный поезд
thump /θʌmp/	a lovi tare	колотить
ticket /'tɪkɪt/	bilet	билет
tidy up /'taɪdi ʌp/	a face ordine	прибирать
tie /taɪ/	a legă	завязывать
timetable /'taɪmterbl/	orar	расписание
title /taɪtl/	titlu	заглавие
(on) time /taɪm/	la timp	вовремя
toaster /'təʊstə/	toaster	тостер
together /tə'geðə/	împreună	вместе
top /tɒp/	partea de sus	верхняя часть
tourist /'tuərist/	turist	турист
towards /tə'wɔ:dz/	spre, la	к
traveller /'trævələ/	călător	путешественник
travelling /'trævəlɪŋ/	călătorie	путешествие
treat /'tri:t/	a trata	лечить
trick /trɪk/	poznă, şiretlic	шутка
trip /trip/	călătorie	поездка, экскурсия
true /tru:/	adevărăt, credincios	преданный, верный
turkey /'tɜ:ki/	curcan	индюк
turn off /'tɜ:n 'ɒf/	a închide	закрыть, выключить
turn over /'tɜ:n 'əʊvə/	a (se) răsturna	переворачивать(ся)
twice /twais/	de două ori	дважды

Uu

ugly /'ʌgli/	urît	бездобразный
uniform /'ju:nifɔ:m/	uniformă	форменная одежда
united /ju'naitid/	unit	объединенный, дружный
until /ən'til/	pînă la	до
upon /ə'pon/	pe	на
useful /ju:sfl/	folositor	полезный

Vv

valuable /'væljjuəbl/	valoros, prețios	ценный, дорогой
various /'veəriəs/	divers, diferit	разный, различный
vineyard /'vɪnjəd/	vie, podgorie	виноградник
vitamin /'vɪtəmɪn/	vitamină	витамин
volunteer /,vɒlən'tɪə/	voluntar	доброволец, волонтер

Ww

wagon /'wægən/	căruță	пово́зка
wait for /weit/	a aştepta	ждать
waken /'weikən/	a se trezi	пробуждаться, просыпаться
want /wɒnt/	a dori	хотеть
war /wɔ:/	război	война
washing machine /'wɔʃɪŋ məʃi:n/	mașină de spălat rufe	стиральная машина
way /wei/	cale	путь
on the way to /ɒn ðə'wei tə/	în drum spre	по пути к
weigh /wei/	a cîntări	взвешивать
weight /weit/	greutate	тяжесть, вес
well-known /,wel'nəʊn/	vestit	популярный, известный
wet /wet/	ud	мокрый
whitewash /'waɪtəʊʃ/	vâruit; a vârui	побелка; белить
wife /waif/	sotie	жена
wild /waɪld/	sălbatic	дикий
wonderland /'wʌndəlænd/	țara minunilor	страна чудес
wood /wu:d/	lemn	дерево (материал)
wooden /'wʊdn/	de lemn	деревянный
woods /wu:dz/	pădure	лес
woollen /'wu:lən/	de lînă	шерстяной

Zz

zip /zɪp/	fermoar	застежка-молния
-----------	---------	-----------------

List of Proper Names

Allan /'ælən/
Alice /'ælis/
Amanda /ə'mændə/
Amy /'eimi/
Anne /æn/
Andrew /'ændru:/
Antonio /æn'təniəʊ/
Antony /'æntəni/
Armstrong /'a:mstrɔŋ/
Bill /bil/
Charles /tʃa:lz/
Chris /krɪs/
Danny /'dæni/
David /'dervɪd/
Diana /dai'ænə/
Elizabeth /lizəbəθ/
George /dʒɔ:dʒ/
Edward /'edwəd/
Hill /hil/
Jane /dʒein/
Jim /dʒim/
John Flynn /dʒɒn flɪn/
Irene /aɪ'rɪ:nɪ/, /aɪ'rɪ:n/
Kate /keɪt/
Kim /kim/
Margaret /'ma:grət/
Mark Twain /'ma:k 'twεɪn/
Michael /maɪkl/
Martin Luther /ma:tɪn'lu:tə/
Philip /'filip/
Robert /'rɒbət/
Ted /ted/
Tony /'təʊni/
Sandy /'sændi/
Sarah /'seərə/
Steve /sti:v/
Sue /su:/
Vanda /'vændə/
William /'wɪljəm/

List of Geographical Names

Africa /'æfrɪkə/
America /ə'merɪkə/
Antarctica /æn'ta:ktikə/
Athens /'æθəns/
Asia /'eɪʃə/
Australia /ɒs'treɪliə/
Berlin /,bɜ:lɪn/
California /kæli'fɔ:nɪə/
China /'tʃa:nə/
England /'ɪŋglənd/
Europe /'ju:ərəp/
France /fra:ns/
Germany /'dʒɜ:məni/
Greece /gri:s/
Great Britain /,greɪt'britn/
Italy /'ɪtəli/
London /'lʌndən/
Mississippi /,mɪsɪ'sipi/
Moscow /'mɒskəʊ/
New-York /,nju: 'jɔ:k/
Oxford /'ɒksfəd/
Paris /'pærɪs/
Poland /'pəʊlənd/
Reading /redɪŋ/
Rome /'rəʊm/
Russia /'rʌʃə/
San Francisco /,sænfrən'sɪskəʊ/
Seine /'seɪn/
Spain /'speɪn/
Thames /temz/
Tiber /'taɪbə/
USA /'ju:'es'eɪ/
Warsaw /'wɔ:sɔ:/
Washington /'wɒʃɪŋtən/
White House /,waɪt'haʊs/

